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GREEKS PREPARE TO RESUME OFFENSIVE AGAINST KEMALISTS

Recent Events in Asia Minor Have Awakened Greece to Gravity of Situation Following on Soviet-Turkish Pact

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Although little actual fighting beyond isolated skirmishes among outposts has taken place recently between the Greek and Turkish forces in Asia Minor, recent events have fully awakened not only Greece, but also Great Britain and France, to the increasing gravity of the situation with which all parties are faced.

In Greek official circles here, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that considerable significance is attached to the treaty entered into between the Angora Government and the Soviet Government of Russia, called "a union of fraternity." The terms of this treaty declare that the mutual aid of Russia and Turkey shall be given to all people of the east to enable them to determine their own destinies, and to this end to repudiate all treaties "imposed by force." Batum is given to Georgia, Azerbaijan is made an autonomous state, and Turkey is released from all her financial obligations to Russia entered into with the former Tzarist Government.

A Kemalist delegation, it was stated, is now on its way to Moscow and the Soviet delegation has disembarked at Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and will proceed to Angora.

Added to this, Turkey has entered into an agreement with Bulgaria and Albania "for the purpose of common acts of hostility against Greece in Epirus." Greek authorities are of opinion that the Allies are fully awake to the danger that is threatening, but the complaint was made that the attitude of neutrality adopted by the Allies has greatly hampered their preparations, and it was frankly stated that, in Greek opinion, this neutrality has been much overdone.

A particular instance of how this neutrality has operated against the Greeks, it was stated, is seen in the refusal to allow the Greeks to make full use of their right of search with the result that arms and munitions have been finding their way to the Turks that might easily have been stopped.

The next meeting of the Supreme Council is looked forward to by the Greek Government with considerable eagerness, as it is fully expected that the allied policy toward the Kemalists in Asia Minor will be the subject of earnest discussion.

It is probable that the Allies will then have before them the reports of the mixed British, French and Italian commission that recently landed from H. M. S. Centurion at Ismid to make certain inquiries on the spot into Greek accusations against the Turks. In the meantime preparations for a resumed offensive are being pushed forward with the utmost expedition. The 1903 and 1904 classes of the army have been called up, and will at once go into training preparatory to proceeding to Asia Minor. This, it was stated, will bring the total Greek forces on the Anatolian front to over 250,000.

Great enthusiasm exists among the Greek troops, partly on account of what is felt to be the more sympathetic attitude now being evinced by the powers and also on account of the determination of King Constantine to proceed in person to the Greek front and be present at the next advance. As to whether King Constantine will assume personal command, nothing is as yet known by Greek authorities here, but he is looked upon by the Greeks as little short of a military genius.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN GERMAN CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—After a long debate the German Reichstag passed by a substantial majority last night a vote of confidence in the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, and the new German Government. The Reichstag made it clear that it approved the new government's reparation pledges and is prepared to help it to carry them out. The threatened political crisis accordingly passed, and an era of steady fruitful work under the leadership of Dr. Wirth may now be expected.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFFICER ACQUITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

LEIPSIC, Germany (Saturday) — An acquittal, on the ground that he was compelled to obey the orders of his superiors, was the verdict given here today by seven judges of the German Supreme Council in the case of Submarine Commander Karl Neumann, accused of having sunk the British hospital ship, Dover Castle, in the Mediterranean Sea in May, 1917.

The case was the fourth of the alleged war criminal trials tried at the request of the British Government. The accused admitted the facts, but maintained that since the German Admiralty had issued an order to the effect that hospital ships were to be attacked, except those whose presence in the Mediterranean had been previously notified by the British authorities, his duty was to obey orders without questioning.

The public prosecutor, Dr. Ebermeyer, also took the same view, incidentally expressing the opinion that the German Admiralty order was legal. The judges, after brief deliberations returned the verdict as mentioned, although they declined to express an opinion as to the legality of the Admiralty order which the accused was compelled to obey.

OFFER TO MINERS MAY BE RECALLED

British Government Says Proposed Grant of £10,000,000 Not Available Indefinitely—Reservists to Be Demobilized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Cabinet's last week-end proposals for the settlement of the coal dispute having been rejected by the miners, Mr. Lloyd George replied on Saturday to Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, stating that the government has nothing further to propose, and that as the grant of £10,000,000 cannot be regarded as available indefinitely, the offer cannot be prolonged for more than another fortnight.

On receipt of this unexpectedly sharp communication, the miners executive promptly adjourned until Monday. The first impulse was to draft immediately a reply, the tone of which would only have caused bitterness of feeling detrimental to a settlement, but milder counsels prevailed and it was decided to "sleep on it."

Hopes of peace resulting from the Cabinet's proposals have thus been dissipated, and it is now expected that the miners and owners will try to reach a settlement at a meeting without the government being represented.

The only concession the owners make is in the offer to take the average of costs, other than wages, for January, February and March, instead of the figure for March alone, in ascertaining the fund available for the provision of assistance for the first two months of the temporary period. The result of this concession, taken in conjunction with the £10,000,000 offered by the government, The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, would be that the miners' wages over the first month would be reduced by only 2s. 6d., increasing in the second month to 3s. per shift reduction. Furthermore it is considered that "the temporary period" might be lengthened by mutual agreement.

Whilst the miners executive had no power to waive the claim for a national pool without the sanction of the delegates, it is generally understood that the pool will not be allowed to block a settlement if fair wages are offered. The Miners Federation are not at all enamored of the owners' concessions. The members of the executive are unanimous in the opinion that the dispute has not been brought nearer to a settlement by the miners' latest offer to calculate wages on the average of the January to March quarter, instead of taking only the figures for March.

They consider that the new offer would enable a slightly higher wages to be paid, but on the main point for which the miners are contending there is no advance. They expressed keen disappointment at what they describe as "the cynical paltriness" of the coal owners' offer.

The miners complain that if they returned to the pits tomorrow, none of them could say what his wages would be. Neither the government nor the owners have seen fit to tell them what their earnings would be over a stated period and they say that there is not a miner's agent or an owner's manager who is able to calculate the new rate of wages. Yet they are being asked to return to pits under such conditions of uncertainty.

The effect of the closing down of the mines, combined with the slump in trade, has resulted in nearly the whole of the £30,000,000 unemployment insurance benefit fund, which was on at hand at the end of the war, being practically exhausted. The latest unemployment figures show 2,126,000 on the registers of the employment exchanges, with short time claims numbering 1,194,000 in addition to about 1,200,000 coal workers and 500,000 cotton operatives, making a total of about 5,000,000. The managers of the unemployment insurance fund have been compelled to borrow £10,000,000 from the Treasury to meet their liabilities.

Despite such unprecedented numbers out of work, it is the opinion in government circles that the danger of the riotous element gaining the upper hand has to a great extent been eliminated, in proof of which all the navy, army and air force reserves, who were called up by royal proclamation on April 8th, are to be demobilized.

The government considers that the defense force of 70,000 men is now sufficiently well trained to meet all emergencies likely to arise. In appealing to employers to reinstate the reservists, Mr. Lloyd George states that their presence and readiness to support civil authorities in giving protection have had a steadying and beneficial effect on the situation.

MR. HARDING HOLDS TO PREROGATIVE

President Controls American Policy on Disarmament—Joint Resolution Concurs in His Purpose to Call Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever action the United States Government may decide to take in regard to conferring with other nations on the subject of disarmament, President Warren G. Harding intends to safeguard his prerogative to act untrammeled by instructions.

The text of a joint resolution "concurring in the declared purpose of the President of the United States to call an international conference to limit armaments," was agreed upon by Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Saturday, President Harding having given it his approval after a conference with Stephen G. Porter, Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee. Under a special rule, which will be brought in to take the bill from the desk where it lies because objection was made to sending it into conference without instructions, the bill will be introduced today.

The resolution differs fundamentally from all other resolutions concerning armament that have been introduced in Congress since the subject has been agitated. Far from providing instructions for the President or for anyone whom he may designate to act for him, it leaves him and the conferees entirely free. In the other resolutions the President has been "requested" or "urged" or "directed" to call a conference of nations to discuss the reduction of armaments. This one simply concurs in the President's plan and appropriates money for the preliminary expenses. It is a substitute for the Borah disarmament amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Joint Resolution on Disarmament

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress hereby expresses its full concurrence in the declaration of the President in his address to Congress on April 12, 1921, that 'We are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but merest prudence forbids that we disarm alone,' and further concurs in his declared purpose and intent to call an international conference to consider the limitation of armaments with a view to lessen materially the burden of expenditures, and the menace of war; and that for the expenses preliminary to and in connection with the holding of such conference, the sum of $100,000 to be expended under the direction of the President is hereby appropriated."

The President has acted in this matter very much as he did in regard to the peace resolution. The Knox resolution declaring the repeal of the declaration of war with Germany passed the Senate, the President apparently doing nothing to interfere with it or further it. But in the House, a substitute was agreed upon by the Foreign Affairs Committee which would declare the war at an end without repealing the war declarations. This, it was understood, met the approval of the President. The result has been delay, which is also what it is believed to have been desired.

Senate Plans Checked

The President consistently refused to comment on the Knox resolution as he has on the Borah amendment, but the Senate's plans have been effectively checked through the action of the lower branch of Congress. After the Knox resolution had passed the Senate, the President permitted it to be known that this government had put out informal feelers to ascertain the sentiments of other governments regarding a disarmament conference. As these were not sent out through the State Department and in fact were outside the knowledge of the Secretary of State, it was presumed Mr. Harding had acted on his own initiative through George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, who is to sit with the Supreme Council.

Functions of the Executive

On one occasion the President was quoted as saying that he did not propose to have his hand forced in acting on disarmament. This was taken, at the time, to mean that he did not intend to have it forced by organizations which were presenting monster petitions and otherwise seeking to coerce the President and Congress into taking immediate action. It is probable that the President included in that warning the Senate of the United States. In his first address to the Congress Mr. Harding said, "In correcting the failure of the executive in negotiating the most important treaty in the history of the nation, to recognize the constitutional powers of the Senate we would go to the other extreme, equally objectionable, if Congress or the Senate should assume the functions of the executive."

Mr. Harding is giving evidence that he will not directly oppose the Congress, or Senate, if it can be helped, but at the same time the way is being kept open for carrying out foreign policies along his own lines. For the present, the House is enabling him to accomplish this result.

NEWS SUMMARY

The first definite and concerted step to be taken by the present Washington Administration in an effort to reconstruct and stabilize the farming industry in the United States, will be recorded this month. Conferences between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce, on one side, and representatives of the farming industry in all its allied branches on the other, have been arranged. The plan to be submitted and considered, it is announced, will be that formulated by the American Farm Bureau. Means will be sought which will make it possible for the producers of grain to retain actual possession of their crops until market conditions permit their sale advantageously. p. 1

Oscar E. Keller, Representative in Congress from Minnesota, author of the bill proposing a federal land tax on natural resources withheld from use by monopolists and speculators, has answered the objection to his measure interposed by bona fide farmers who have been led to believe that the imposition of the tax would increase their burden. Mr. Keller points out that the exemption of the tax would safeguard every farmer who cultivates his lands and produces crops, and would affect only those whom he terms "gentlemen farmers." The real object sought, he insists, is to force into use, for the benefit of the public, vast tracts of timber, oil, coal and farm land now monopolized by speculators and non-producers. p. 7

The greatest problem in immigration to the United States, according to Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner for the port of New York, is the absence of authority to send the alien where he is most needed and could make most money. Mr. Wallis thinks the immigration law excellent, with the exception of the literacy test, but advocates careful selection of immigrants at points of embarkation as better than rejection on arrival. p. 10

The fact of a joint resolution "concurring in the declared purpose of the President of the United States to call an international conference to limit armaments," having been agreed upon by Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, on approval by the President, containing no instructions and leaving the Chief Executive free to act as he deems best, and the additional fact that the President has taken up the question of disarmament through his own agents abroad outside the knowledge of the Secretary of State, are considered to indicate that Mr. Harding is keeping the way open for carrying out foreign policies along his own lines. p. 1

Some members of the medical profession have started a campaign against the new Volstead bill and are making efforts to procure adverse action by Congress, protesting against restrictions on medical practice. p. 7

Japan apparently has no intention of yielding up her military control in Siberia. When the allied troops evacuated the country, the Tokyo Government expressed its readiness to follow suit, but now the news through Chinese channels indicates that a pretext is sought for retaining control. That pretext may be found in the disorders that are now taking place in Mongolia and Vladivostok, disturbances which, it is said, are the result of Japanese intrigues, but which are laid to Bolshevist elements. p. 1

Compacts of recent date in the Near East are giving the Allies in general and Greece in particular considerable cause for anxiety. The Angora Government has signed a treaty with Soviet Russia and Turkey has entered into an agreement, it is stated in Greek circles, with Bulgaria and Albania "for the purpose of common acts of hostility against Greece in Epirus." This threat to the security of the region is fully appreciated by the Greeks who are making elaborate preparations to resume their offensive and hope soon to have 250,000 troops on the Anatolian front. p. 1

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the miners' rejection of the government's offer for a solution of the British coal strike, declared he had nothing further to propose and that the grant of £10,000,000 would not be prolonged for more than a fortnight. It is now expected that the miners and owners will try to reach a settlement among themselves. p. 1

In the British Parliament during the past week one of the most interesting announcements was Sir Hamar Greenwood's promise to reconsider the government's reprisals policy in Ireland. p. 2

Prorogation of the Canadian Parliament occurred on Saturday when the Duke of Devonshire made his last bow to the legislators and Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, took his farewell before departing for London, where he is to attend the Imperial Conference. p. 2

Charles Neumann, submarine commander accused of having sunk a British hospital ship, was acquitted by the seven judges of the German Supreme Council on the ground that he was compelled to obey orders of his superiors. p. 1

By a substantial majority the Reichstag has expressed its confidence in Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor. p. 1

BASIS IS SOUGHT FOR FARM CREDITS

Washington Administration Outlines Plans for Rehabilitation and Stabilization of Agriculture and Grain Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts of the Administration to rehabilitate the basic industry of agriculture, which continues to be the weak link in the entire economic structure, and which shows the least indication of revival and stabilization, will culminate in a series of conferences scheduled to begin here on June 13 between representatives of farm and grain handling groups and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Since the Harding Administration came into power on March 4, Secretaries Hoover and Wallace have cooperated in devising ways and means for agricultural reconstruction. They agreed on the basic theory that the great weakness of agriculture is a financial and marketing weakness, the rigidity and immobility of farmers' credits, which in turn compel them to sell their products without consideration to market conditions or to the general domestic or foreign demands for food products.

Main Ends to Be Sought

Preliminary conferences have already been held between the heads of the Commerce and Agriculture departments and the representatives of various farm organizations, elevator and grain dealers, and insurance companies. At these conferences two main questions were considered as fundamental to any working plan:

1. Is it possible to devise a system of large elevators and warehouses, with storage and terminal facilities, to hold over the grain pending favorable marketing conditions?

2. Can a system of warehouse receipts, rediscountable by the farmers themselves in the form of commercial paper, be worked out in connection with the increased storage facilities?

The farmers have always complained that the grain dealer can hold his grain for a long period, that he experiences no difficulty in discounting his paper, while the farmer, because of short time credits and lack of storage, is compelled to market his grain as soon as it is harvested.

Plans Are Formulated

The American Farm Bureau Association has been at work on the problem, and its Committee of Seventeen has developed plans somewhat similar to those that will be presented at the forthcoming conference. An outline of the Hoover-Wallace plan is presented in the following statement issued by Secretary Hoover last night:

"The proposal is to provide a method by which the farmer can be given unlimited storage facilities for his grain, and receive a warehouse certificate in such form and under such conditions that it will pass as an order for delivery of the grain. It would thus greatly increase his borrowing power, and would relieve him from the pressure of selling his grain except at his own option. It would enable him to haul his grain at the time of the greatest farm economy without being compelled to sell at that time. It would extend his credit area far beyond his local bank. It would place him in the same position as to credit as is the grain dealer.

Local Credit Conditions

"Our system of local elevators and warehouses of small capacity, relying upon immediate dispatch to the larger capacity terminal elevators, makes it impossible for the local elevator to give long storage of grain in any quantity. Owing to this situation, if the farmer wishes to retain his grain until more favorable marketing conditions, he must hold it at the farm; then he must borrow money from his local bank, where the credit relation is a personal one and is limited by the ability and consideration of the local banker. In turn, the ability of the local bank to extend credit is greatly limited by its ratio to the federal reserve system. The proposal is, therefore:

"A. That the country elevator should receive all grain offered for storage and issue a certificate as to quantity, grade, and quality, also showing on its face the rate of charge for warehousing, storage, and insurance against fire and other risks.

"B. That the country elevator should have the right to ship grain to the natural terminal elevator, and upon presentation of the certificate, deliver grain of the same or higher grade at the terminal, with proper reflection of freight charges. If the grain had moved into a terminal elevator, the charges for freight and handling, together with accumulated storage and insurance, would be deducted from the sale value.

"C. That the storage certificate should be safeguarded by a method of insurance by the liability companies.

"D. As there must be an absolute settlement between the country elevator and the farmer as to quantity, grade and quality, there must be some ready method of appeal in case of disagreement. This might be arranged by farmers and country elevator operators agreeing to abide by a determination of samples made by some nearby authority, such as the grade supervisor of the Department of Agriculture. Experience with millions of transactions under the grain corporation during the war showed that such disagreements are extremely rare and do not entail many appeals.

Advantages Apparent

"If the above plan can be made practicable, the farmer will have a prime collateral which will open to him a much wider circle of credits than his own local bank. Through the sale of his certificate, he would be able to place his grain on the market at any time he wished, under no compulsion by seasonal or financial reasons to accept a market price at variance with his own opinion.

"The conference is to determine to what degree such a plan will benefit the position of the farmer, how far it will increase the mobility of his credit, how far it can be made workable from the point of view of elevator operators and insurance companies, and the methods and machinery by which it can be set in motion, and generally to discuss its practicability.

"If the plan can be made practicable, it will in no way overlap or replace cooperative activities, its function being to render farmers credit security more mobile; it will, in fact, contribute to any cooperative effort."

LEAGUE TO CONSIDER CANADA'S PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Canadian proposal for the elimination of Article 10 from the League of Nations Covenant was considered on Friday at a meeting of the committee on amendments under the presidency of A. J. Balfour. Mr. Balfour urged that the proposal be referred to the committee of jurists for an exact interpretation of what responsibilities it places upon the members of the League, and what relationship it bears to the rest of the Covenant.

It was decided that the best body to intrust with the task would be the committee already existing for the purpose of discussing the legal scope of Article 18, namely, Victor Scialoja, Henry Fromageot, Mr. Struycken, Mr. Bourquin and Sir Cecil Hurst. The committee's report and the statement of the Canadian Government with references to its proposal will be considered at another meeting of the amendments committee just before the meeting of the Assembly in Geneva.

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JAPAN'S INTENTION OF LEAVING SIBERIA THOUGHT UNLIKELY

While Professing to Be Anxious to Withdraw All Troops from Siberia Japan Is Said to Be Seeking a Pretext to Remain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Japan is still fishing in troubled waters. Since the evacuation of Chita some months ago Japanese intrigues have been directed toward keeping affairs in turmoil in Mongolia, on the northwestern frontier, and in Vladivistok on the northeastern. While professing to be anxious to withdraw all her troops from Siberia with the exception of a garrison at Nikolayevsk, she has been all the time seeking the pretext of disorder to retain the military control which she has held since the evacuation by the allied troops. General Semenoff left Chita when the Japanese prepared to withdraw, but he went out under Japanese escort and went to Japan to await further developments.

It will be remembered that while the Japanese were in occupation at Chita, General Semenoff was protected by them and was recognized as the Russian ruler of the district. In the Chita district there were two other Russian leaders, General Ungern and General Kappell, each more or less independent of the other and both rivals of General Semenoff. All three were, however, agreed on the policy of alliance with the Japanese in such form that it would enable them severally to obtain control over some portion of Siberia or Mongolia where they could accomplish the double task of becoming supreme and of receiving help from Japan.

Wire Pulling from Behind

General Ungern made the first move on February 2 when the Mongolian potentate, Hutuktu, was rescued from his Chinese guards by a party of Tibetans in Ungern's employ. The following day these rescuers entered Urga, fell upon the Chinese guard of 100 men and promptly slew 96 of them with barbaric ferocity. The town was looted, all Jewish men, women and children were killed, and the Chinese artillery and machine guns with ammunition were captured.

On February 8 General Ungern brought the Hutuktu from the hills, where he had been taken, back into the town, proclaimed him as the independent ruler of Monogolia, formed a Mongolian Cabinet and imposed military service upon all able to bear arms including Russians, Buriats, Mongols, Tibetans, and Chinese. Behind the scenes General Ungern pulled all the wires.

The ineptitude of China has been lamentable during all these awful proceedings. The Mongolian President, Chên Yi, has kept at a safe distance. There has been talk of sending two divisions, one from Mukden and one from Peking, but at the time of writing no move has yet been made. There is a perfect understanding here that the movement has a larger significance than the trouble of 1915 when Mongolia, under Russian influence, declared its independence.

Russian General Ignored

The only fixed policy of the Chinese Government in the present crisis seems to be the decision to deal directly with the Mongolians and to have nothing to do with General Ungern, but this will prove impossible, for the Mongolians are completely in his power.

The movement is likely to spread northward through Borsa to Chita and on to the Amur provinces where a line of communication with Vladivostok can be established without the use of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs through Chinese territory in Manchuria. Japanese troops still control the Ussuri Railway running from Nikolsk through Khabarovsk and Blagovieshtchensk and they will give all needed assistance in effecting a junction of the belligerent forces east and west.

The operations around Vladivostok are under the direction of General Kappell and will remain under him in all probability until such time as it suits the Japanese to allow General Semenoff to take charge. General Kappell is making his headquarters in the vicinity of Nikolsk where the Ussuri Railway joins the main line of the Trans-Siberian. This town remains under the control of the Japanese and as it is only two or three hours by train from Vladivostok it makes an attack upon this city possible at any moment.

No Menace of Bolshevism

Both Nikolsk and Vladivostok are at the mercy of the Japanese troops for, under the agreement forced on the local government by the Japanese, the Russians are disarmed and can offer no resistance. From Nikolsk there is railway communication westward through Khabarovsk along the Amur and, as already pointed out, General Kappell and General Ungern will be able to join forces.

Aid given to these recalcitrant generals by the Japanese is defended on the ground of suppressing Bolshevism and of protecting Japan's frontier, but as far as the correspondent of The

Christian Science Monitor knows there is no menace of Bolshevism. The Far Eastern Republic, comprising all Siberian territory east of Lake Baikal, has declared its opposition to the policies of Soviet Russia in abolishing the right of property and in excluding property holders from the ballot.

The aim of the reversed military activity in Mongolia and around Vladivostok is apparent. Japan has announced at her Imperial Conference in Tokyo that she intends to follow the allied example by evacuating Siberia. The troubles will, however, again soon become acute by the aid of Japanese money and munitions and she will make a subsequent announcement that the time is not yet ripe for her to carry out her promise. Meanwhile she is laying up for herself a heritage of hate in Siberia from which it will be as difficult for her to disassociate herself as from that which now handicaps her throughout China.

Capital of Far Eastern Republic

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—In fear of an attack by the forces of General Ungern, the anti-Soviet leader, the Government of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita, according to Bolshevist reports received here by way of Harbin, has ordered the withdrawal of the government offices in Verkhne-Udinsk to Chita.

General Semenoff Arrives

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—General Semenoff, the Cossack leader, arrived here today from Dalny on the steamer Shodo Maru, which he had chartered.

NORTH DAKOTA TO PROCEED ON RECALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—A committee of 42, consisting of 21 men and 21 women, representing Republican and Democratic party organizations and independent voters' associations, has unanimously agreed on nominating Joseph A. Kitchin of Sentinel Butte, North Dakota, as an independent candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, at the November recall election of state officials.

The name of John N. Hagan, incumbent of that office, is included in the recall petitions, now in general circulation throughout the State. The committee adopted a resolution urging all campaign managers and all persons who have been requested to circulate petitions to set aside their other duties for a few days, that they may devote themselves to the task of getting the new petitions for the initiated laws and constitutional amendment completely signed up and returned to independent headquarters in Fargo by June 20. The reports with reference to signing petitions, it was announced, completely explodes all rumors that the recall election is to be abandoned.

FIRST STEPS IN CLOTHING AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. William M. Leiserson of Rochester, New York, has been chosen impartial chairman of the joint board of arbitration in the men's clothing industry, under the new agreement entered into by the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Dr. Leiserson, who was formerly professor of political economy at the University of Toledo, and who served once before as arbitrator in the industry, will open offices in this city at once. The present agreement is to stand for one year, and to be automatically renewed at the end of the year unless contrary action is taken before that time. The board of arbitration, whose decisions are to be legal, binding and final, will function as long as the agreement lasts. The manufacturers and the union are expected to name their representative soon.

JAPANESE WITHDRAW FORCES FROM YAP

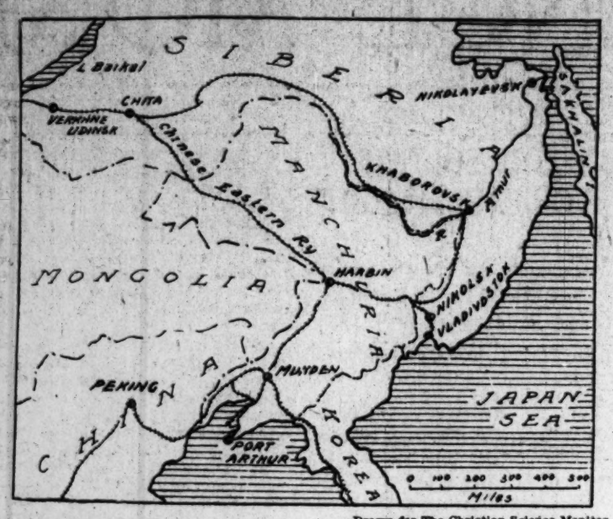
TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Minister of the Navy has ordered the withdrawal of the naval garrisons from the islands in the South Pacific, including Yap, leaving the protection of the islands, including the wireless installation in Yap, to the police force attached to the civil administration.

Several destroyers will remain in the waters as guardships.

HIGHER STANDARD URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that much of the crushed stone that has been furnished the city of Boston under its contracts for this year's supply is below the minimum standard of quality set by the national government, the Boston Finance Commission has recommended to the Mayor that the public works department establish a definite standard and provide in its laboratory the necessary apparatus to make proper tests.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scene of Japanese activities in Far East

Map shows Mongolia and Vladivostok, where the Japanese are said to be fomenting trouble which they hope to utilize as a pretext for retaining military control in the Far East

BRITAIN REVIEWING REPRISALS POLICY

Chief Secretary for Ireland Is Prepared to Reconsider Policy —Parliament Declines Free Railway Passes for Members

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The most interesting feature of the week in Parliament was the statement of Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that it is problematic whether reprisals against property are successful or not, and that he is prepared to confer with Sir Nevil Macready, commander-in-chief, on this question.

In the same debate, he read a letter to illustrate his plea that British officers and soldiers do not wander about Ireland like soldiers let loose, but that they suffer much owing to provocative and brutal murders. A reprisal, he affirmed, is only taken in the martial law area when no other remedy seems possible, and when the commander of the area thinks it necessary to meet the ends of justice.

The letter, which deeply touched the House of Commons, was from Major Compton Smith, commander of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was kidnaped by Sinn Feiners. Written to his wife and beginning: "I am to be shot in an hour's time," the letter said how much it was to him to leave her alone, and how little to him, personally, to pay the supreme sacrifice, and added that he bore the Sinn Fein officer who was executing him no malice for carrying out what "he sincerely believes to be his duty."

"This Thing Must Stop"

The debate in which this occurred took place two days after Mr. Lloyd George had announced that the government proposed to strengthen the Crown forces in Ireland, and was initiated by Maj.-Gen. Edward Seely in order to call attention to the failure of the government to prohibit the destruction of houses or buildings except where necessary on purely military grounds. General Seely based himself on the destruction of Tincurry House, Tipperary, and read an account by a Derbyshire gentleman, Dr. Tobin, well known to him, whose brother's wife and daughter-in-law inhabited this pre-Cromwellian house.

On May 14 the military arrived and gave this lady an hour's notice to clear out. No reasons were given, but after a search and an hour's smashing of furniture to matchwood, bombs were placed in principal rooms and "the dear old house and home was blown to the four winds of heaven." The troops said it was a shame to treat the lady and her child in such a manner and when the deed was done begged her to give them food, which she did.

General Seely asked the House of Commons to declare: "This thing must stop." He was seconded by Colonel Guinness, son of Lord Iveagh, who said this policy was driving the few friends Great Britain had in Ireland into the arms of Sinn Fein.

King Invited to Belfast

Sir Hamar Greenwood replied by quoting a letter from the commander-in-chief stating that Tincurry House and several others were destroyed as punishment for the murder of District Inspector Cotter, and that Mrs. Tobin was suspected of having harbored rebels. But Sir Hamar's promise to review the reprisals policy is warmly welcomed.

Meanwhile Ulster is approaching the King to ask him to visit Belfast on June 21 to open the Northern Parliament, and His Majesty's advisers appear to be willing. Many others express doubts as to the wisdom of such a visit, while the South is in chaos.

A leading Southern Unionist informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that things are worse than ever. Sir James Craig and Eamonn de Valera, however, are expected to meet again soon. Sir James was in London this week and received congratulations at Westminster on his party's triumph in the elections.

His predecessor is now Lord Carson of Duncairn whose appearance in the House of Lords on Thursday as a Lord of Appeal marked his final exit from partisan politics. Lord Carson will be entertained at a dinner on June 16 with Mr. Lloyd George present in honor of his promotion.

Austen Chamberlain's leadership of Commons met with a rebuff recently when the House, voting without party whips, refused, by a majority of 26, to sanction free railway travel between the House of Commons and members' constituencies and homes. Mr. Lloyd George voted in the minority and is being taunted by the so-called anti-waste press as "heading the squander maniacs." Austen Chamberlain unfortunately had started the system a fortnight ago, and members now have to hand back the vouchers they have been using. Their £400 a year is technically not salary but allowances, and Mr. Chamberlain indicates that members may get exemption of the whole sum from income tax by making their returns show that it represents expenses they incur in public duties.

The House of Commons, by declining free travel, rises in public esteem as much offense was given by the government's readiness to make a further inroad on public funds, when the financial stringency is so serious that it is contemplated to reduce the amount of the dole to the unemployed.

Over 2,000,000 persons are drawing the unemployment donation, and the coal stoppage, by holding up industry, still adds to the number. The easing of any danger to public order, however, is marked by the demobilization of the Army Reserve which was called up nearly two months ago.

Sir Eric Geddes emerged well from the second reading of the Railways Bill, but on the committee stage which opens on Wednesday certain company interests are preparing to fight tooth and nail. The safeguarding of the industries bill, in whose text the government has inserted a modification which renders permissive the operation of the import duty against dumped goods, challenges a second reading on Monday or Tuesday.

TROOPERS LEAVE TULSA

TULSA, Oklahoma—State guardsmen mobilized here to put down the race war of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, were withdrawn on Saturday, leaving the city in control of city and county officials, reenforced by deputized former service men. Preparations for a grand jury investigation on June 8 were made.

CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS

Duke of Devonshire in Proroguing Parliament Bids Farewell to Legislators of the Dominion as Governor-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The fifth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada came to an end on Saturday evening, when His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire announced the prorogation, and at the same time made his last bow to the legislators of the Dominion as Governor-General. The occasion was less formal than usual, members of both houses taking advantage of the opportunity to accord His Excellency and the Duchess of Devonshire a hearty ovation.

At the conclusion of the ceremony their excellencies shook hands with the members as they filed past the dais. The concluding hours were also marked by a farewell to Arthur Meighen, who, after completing his first session as Prime Minister, leaves for the Imperial Premiers' Conference in London today.

The rank and file of the party, through two of their speakers, expressed satisfaction with the leadership of Mr. Meighen, and declared that under him the National Liberal and Conservative Party would grow in strength and popularity. The speakers, however, expressed the opinion that the government should live out its term of office and that there should be no immediate general election. A presentation was made to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Meighen.

Agreement Ratified

The speech from the throne was largely in the nature of a valedictory and was as follows:

"I am glad to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament after a session which has been marked by legislation of an important character.

"Steps to increase the trade of the country have been taken by the ratification of commercial agreements with France and the British West Indies. It may be hoped that the latter agreement will also result in strengthening the ties which bind together His Majesty's dominions.

"Consequent on Canada's position as a member of the League of Nations, acts have been passed to define Canadian nationals, and to authorize the ratification and carrying into effect of the protocol accepting the statute for the permanent court of international justice.

"The attempt to arrange for joint control by the Dominion and the Province of Ontario of the levels and flow of the Lake of the Woods water system having become abortive, by reason of a bill concurrent to the Lake of the Woods control act failing to pass the Legislature of Ontario, legislation has been enacted declaring certain works in that system to be for the general advantage of Canada and providing for control by the Dominion in the public interest of all parts of the country having rights therein.

"A committee on pensions, insurance, and reestablishment has given thorough consideration to these problems and their recommendations have been embodied in legislation which will make more adequate the assistance which the country owes to its former service men.

Grand Trunk Railway Control

"A bill to regulate the grading of dairy produce has become law. This legislation should conduce to the more systematic and satisfactory marketing of a very important Canadian product with better results to both producer and consumer.

"The act to repeal the Conservation Act and to make provision for the carrying on by the appropriate departments of government of the necessary services, hitherto conducted under the commission of conservation, will result in a reduction of public charges which is so important at the present time.

"A further step toward the solution of the problem of the national railways has been taken in the passage of an act by virtue of which possession and control of the Grand Trunk Railway system has been acquired and provision made for reviving the arbitration proceedings to ascertain the value of the stock. A special committee has conducted an inquiry into certain phases of the problem of the operation of these railways.

"The proposals as to revenue contained in the appropriation act will it is confidently hoped meet the necessities of the year with a minimum of burden on the people and on the conduct of industry.

"I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service.

"Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: This is the last occasion I shall have the honor of addressing you as my term of office will have expired before you meet again.

"May I assure you that I shall always retains a very real affection for Canada and its people and I shall watch your progress with the greatest interest in the sure belief that an ever-increasing measure of happiness and prosperity will be the lot of the Dominion."

MILWAUKEE ASKS BUILDING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Department of Justice has been asked by the Federated Trades Council to make an investigation of building costs in this city. Officers of the council assert that the cost of materials is far above the pre-war level, while labor has advanced only 30 per cent. Building contractors, say Labor's representatives, make a practice of charging the consumer about 50 per cent more for labor than they pay the workers. As the Association of Commerce has asked the Federal Trade Commission to come to Milwaukee to hold its investigation into steel prices, it is expected that conditions in the building industry will be revealed.

SALE OF NEWSPAPER PROTECTED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Federal Judge Faris has granted a temporary injunction restraining the police from interfering with the sale of The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's publication, so long as the paper does not violate criminal law.

BIG BUSINESS TAX FORDNEY SOLUTION

Michigan Representative Would Levy Upon All Corporation Profits in Place of the Graduated Excess Profits Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under a flat levy of 15 per cent upon all corporation profits, Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, proposes to place upon the shoulders of "big business" the bulk of the burden of raising the annual outlay of $4,000,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury fixes as the amount required to run the government.

It is this proposal, in lieu of the present graduated form of the excess profits tax, that Mr. Fordney stresses in outlining his new revenue producing program, which he confidently hopes to put through the House of Representatives not later than July 15.

In addition to the repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of the flat tax of 15 per cent on business profits, the third vital recommendation calls for a reduction of the rates of graduated surtaxes on individual incomes.

After conferring with his Republican associates on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Fordney is convinced that this program represents their favorable views on revenue legislation. Only the details to make it effective, he believes, are necessary to insure its report to the House in ample time to bring about its passage in that body by July 15.

The announcement of the new revenue plan by Mr. Fordney is regarded at the Capitol as the most important contribution to taxation discussion since A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, outlined to the House his proposed line of action.

Opposition by Farmers

Mr. Fordney's program gives rise at once to opposition from farm and consumers' organizations over the repeal of the excess profits tax. Their legislative leaders already have been presenting arguments to Congress in favor of retaining the excess profits tax.

Another fight is going to be waged over the elimination of the sales tax which is being championed chiefly by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, one of the Republican leaders on the Senate Finance Committee. It has been intimated that the conferences have been in progress between Mr. Fordney, Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and Secretary Mellon, and that the plan as now outlined has been approved by all interests immediately affected.

Mr. Fordney is anxious to dodge a flat sales tax such as Senator Smoot proposes. Should it be found necessary to saddle a sales tax upon the country, Mr. Fordney says that, instead of a direct levy upon retail sales, he will propose to levy a tax of 1 per cent on all wholesale transactions. As a precaution against pyramiding this tax, one of the chief faults found with the excess profits and the luxury taxes, he proposes that it shall be unlawful for a wholesaler to write the tax in his bill of sale to the retailer.

Wholesaler Would Be Responsible

Mr. Fordney, commenting upon this, said:

"Under this plan the wholesaler would be responsible for paying the tax. He knows what it will be, and, in submitting prices to his customers, he must take into account the tax which he would be liable to pay. He will be forbidden by law to write the tax into his bill of sale. He would simply charge the retailer so much, and he himself would be responsible to the government to the extent of 1 per cent. The government, I figure, could raise about $1,500,000,000 by this method."

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a stanch believer in a high protective tariff, expects the tariff bill to raise a large volume of the needed revenue. He also expects the existing income taxes, excises and other taxes to swell the grand total. Only as a last resort measure, he believes, should Congress write on the books a sales tax of any kind.

Mr. Fordney formally declared that the Ways and Means Committee hoped to repeal the transportation tax as applied particularly to freight rates, provided sufficient revenue can be raised from other sources. Business interests are united in urging Congress to lift this added burden from their shoulders, and the committee, it is understood, is only too anxious to furnish relief if a way can be found.

WOMEN WIN OUT IN OPPOSING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut — The prompt and enthusiastic opposition of the women of the State is held to be largely responsible for defeat in the Senate of the bill to limit the age of entrants to the State Farm for Women to 25 years. Women's organizations from all over the State made it plain to the members of the Senate that they considered the real issue to be one of morality and community welfare.

Opponents of the measure, through their spokesmen in the Senate, declared that the question of economy was poor reason for such a decided step backward and gave many concrete examples of the beneficent results obtained at the State Farm for Women, not only to the women themselves but also to the entire State. Only six senators out of the 33 present registered themselves in favor of the bill which passed the House last week.

A JORDAN MARSH MESSAGE TO MONITOR READERS

Every Inch a Square Inch

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES of floor space are devoted to the interests of the Jordan Marsh clientele. That means 1,045,440 square feet, or 150,543,360 inches—every inch a square inch! So much for underfoot. The same applies to overhead, side-walls, counters, shelves and stairways—every inch a square inch!

The same applies to every impulse back of this great business—to every endeavor, to every service, to every transaction—every deal a square deal!

We Must Deserve It More and More

The fact that every inch is a square inch, every deal a square deal, accounts for the other fact that the totals of floor-space-inches and across-counter-transactions are among the largest in the world of retail trade; for the other fact that both these totals have increased so rapidly and so constantly.

We mean that the latter total, at least, shall continue to grow. Every hour of every business day we shall make greater efforts to *deserve* such growth!

All New England—and New England's Visitors—Included

The services of this great institution are devoted to interests of every member of the family. We cater to the wardrobe interests of women and girls, men and boys—and we do not overlook the babies!

We meet the needs of household, office or public institution in the way of furniture, furnishings, decorations and the like. They are ready for quick and wise acquirement.

And everyone who enters this store is our invited guest!

Jordan Marsh Company

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S. TREEGER
Manufacturer of
Ladies' Trimmed and Blocked HATS
596 Broadway, New York
Hats on the floor ready to ship at all times.

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Business Suits—Sport Suits
Golf Suits—for all men

THERE is not a preference which Macullar Parker designing fails to meet.

There is not a fancy as to fabric or pattern that need go ungratified. Men of all tastes will find in the Macullar Parker stock the satisfying answer to every problem in Clothes.

READY-TO-WEAR

SUITS: $45 to $75
SPORT SUITS: $55 to $70
(Coat—Vest—Trousers)
Knickers to Match: $15 to $18
TOPCOATS: $35 to $65
GOLF SUITS: $40 to $65
(Two Pieces)
Trousers to Match: $10 to $19

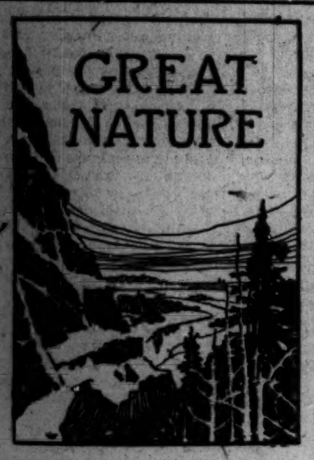
MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON

Gifts for the June Bride

That are useful every day in the home.
Carving Sets, Electric Chafing-dishes, Grills, Toasters and Flatirons
That are especially acceptable and practical

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY
HARDWARE 60 Summer Street, Boston

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Red Deer

At the present day, the red deer in the British Islands may be said to be confined to the highlands of Scotland. It is true that in England it still is found, but only as a straggler, while in Ireland, although plentiful in former times, the true wild deer has probably ceased to exist, though there are herds of imported specimens now in that country.

To be seen at its best, the red deer must be visited at its mist-swept haunts in Scotland. Almost all the wilder moors and hills of that country shelter deer; there are great deer forests where one may walk for days and see nothing but herds of stags and, in other parts of the forest—for stags and hinds rarely frequent the same hills and fens—hinds in their numbers, perhaps with their calves with them. As I write in mid April the stags are shedding their horns. In the western highlands of Scotland, at all events, they are backward in casting their antlers, for the spring has been unprecedentedly wet and stormy, and so the animals are in poor condition. It was as late as April 12 that I saw the first stag with one of his horns already shed—for one is usually dropped a few days before the other—an unusually late date.

The new horns are quick to grow, and in May and June even a comparatively small stag appears to have a massive head, for the horns, when young, are covered with soft skin, known as "velvet," and this causes them to appear very much larger and finer than they really are. The velvet is shed during August.

In the spring of the year both stags and hinds are on the lower grounds of the forests, for the high hills are snow-clad until May, and even after the melting of the snows the grass is brown and without nourishment. About the first days of June, should the season be a fine one, the stags move up to the high grounds. A certain wild corrie in the heart of the Cairngorm Mountains is a favorite haunt of theirs in fine summer weather. The corrie is nearly 4000 feet above sea level, and is snow-clad from November to May. But with the coming of full summer the air, in fine calm weather, is as mild as in the glens beneath, and there is in my opinion nothing finer than to visit the corrie toward sunset and see the stags feeding on the soft green grass. Through the corrie there runs a burn. Its waters are of wonderful clearness, for its source, and indeed all its course, is over beds of gravel, and even after heavy rain its waters are uncolored. From afar one hears the murmur of the stream. Ptarmigan sun themselves on its stony banks, the hill fox of an evening drinks here, and in June the song of the snow bunting echoes over the corrie—it is the only songster at this great height. Even in June, the burn may for many yards flow beneath great fields of lingering winter's snow, and the tracks of fox and ptarmigan may be seen crossing the frozen surface.

In this corrie, then, as in many another, though throughout Scotland there can be few so altogether wild and storm-swept, stags have their home until the shortening days and chill winds of October remind them that winter is at hand, and they gradually move down to the glens below.

And with the coming of October, or even sooner, a new sound echoes through hill and glen, the roaring of the stags. What a wild and almost awe-inspiring sound is this when heard in the dead of night in some lonely upland glen, with mist low on the hills on either side. Two big stags, maybe, have taken up their quarters in the glen, one on either side of the river, and challenge and counter-challenge are hurled across the darkness.

In early June come the young deer calves, and very charming little people they are, dappled all over. For a day or two they lie in the long heather where their mothers have concealed them, but in a surprisingly short time are able to follow the herd. One curious experience that I had may be worth setting down here. One clear sunny day in mid June I was on a hill-top, photographing a dotterel on her nest. This necessitated much quiet watching, and at one period of my vigil I thought I felt something sit down against me, but dismissed the idea as pure imagination. A few minues later a hind crossed over the hill-top near me.

My photography completed, I rose to my feet, when to my amazement I saw, lying asleep beside me, a very small deer calf. The youngster had evidently lost its mother, and bleated piteously, for it was evidently thirsty. It refused to leave me, and in the end I had to carry it away and set it down out of sight of the nest.

Both stags and hinds are uneasy when any large bird of prey soars above them. The eagle they most fear, but the buzzard also, perhaps from his resemblance to the king of birds. Only last week I was watching a raven at her nesting haunt—a rocky glen in the western highlands. In her flight she crossed a hill face where a number of hinds were feeding. Directly the sable bird was above them the animals showed signs of great uneasiness, moving restlessly about, but the raven sped on, ignoring them.

I remember, one day of the past autumn, being out on the high hills. The sun shone brilliantly and there was scarcely a breath of wind. In a corrie, just beside a wood of straggling hill birches, there stood a fine stag with handsome, strong head of horns. As he faced me, on the alert and suspicious, there came sailing on great wings across the corrie, the finest golden eagle I have ever seen. By the size there was little doubt she was a hen bird. In circles she sailed, now only a few feet from the ground, now at a great height. As she soared, the sun lighting up each feather in its golden rays, she, together with the big stag, made a picture that will not readily be forgotten.

What in Scotland are the three finest and most interesting creatures? Surely one need go no further than the stag, the eagle, and the peregrine falcon of arrow-swift flight.

PARSON DAVY'S SERMONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Parson Davy gave a meadow to Lustleigh, and Lustleigh is selling it." So runs a statement in a British paper. Who was Parson Davy? Where is Lustleigh? And why is Lustleigh selling the meadow? One has to go back 100 years, to rummage about in the history of the Devonshire countryside, to penetrate the mazes of a thought curiously given to theology, to discover an answer to all these questions. But it is well worth doing, as one hopes to show, and when it is done the portrait of a brave, determined, well-meaning but misdirected eighteenth century curate is revealed.

William Davy was born at Tavistock in 1743, educated at Oxford, and became curate of Moreton Hampstead, that quaint little town on the edge of Dartmoor, where they cut the topmost branches of a big tree level and erected a dancing platform thereon. Thence he passed to Drewsteignton, and lastly to Lustleigh, where he held the curacy and was passing rich on £40 a year. While a youth at Balliol, Davy planned to write a general system of theology, and actually completed 12 volumes of sermons in manuscript. His parishioners complained to the bishop of the dullness and long-windedness of these discourses, but Davy was not discouraged—nay, he went on writing, and arriving at Lustleigh he determined on putting his sermons into print. In 1786, therefore, appeared "A System of Divinity, in the course of Sermons on the Being, Nature, and Attributes of God; on some of the most important articles of the Christian Religion; and on the Virtues and Vices of Mankind," in six volumes. This was only the beginning. He lost £100 on them, and no publisher would undertake the issue of the complete "System" unless he was sure of his profits.

Davy determined to extend the work to 26 volumes, and to print the book himself; the world should not be denied the benefit of his wisdom. Having mechanical ability, he built his own printing press, bought a font of old type at a cheap rate, and in five months by his own manual labor produced 40 copies of a specimen volume—four pages at a time—consisting of 328 pages, besides prefatory matter. Oxford and Cambridge, the Royal Society, the bishops, declined to patronize him. But Davy went on, strong in the belief in his own "System." He had a servant named Mary Hole, whom he taught to set up type, to make up the pages, and to strike off the sheets from the press. Day by day these two labored together on their great task, and doubtless Mary was proof-reader as well, and derived much benefit from her master's printed discourses.

The first volume was finished in 1795, three more in the following year, and so on at a steady rate until, in 1807, Parson Davy could gaze on the complete edition of 26 volumes, each containing 500 pages, each entitled to bear his own imprint. Additions and corrections were printed on separate slips of paper, and stuck in at the proper places. A copy of the vast work was presented to Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Exeter, who said to Davy, when he called at the Palace, "I cannot be supposed to be able to notice every trifle that appears in print." Every trifle! It was too much for the parson printer. "If Your Lordship," he said, and one can imagine the Johnson-to-Chesterfield tone of the answer, "If Your Lordship considers 28 volumes 8vo, the labor of 50 years in collecting, compiling and printing, to be a trifle, I most certainly cannot allow myself to accept from Your Lordship either approbation or encouragement."

Poor Davy! He subsequently founded Lustleigh School, and over the door is a tablet inscribed, "1826. Built by subscriptions and endowed with Lowton Meadow in Moreton for supporting a school for ever by the Rev. William Davy, curate of this parish." And now Lustleigh, which has never read his sermons, wants to sell his meadow! Could lack of appreciation go further?

HACKETT'S YEAR IN STRATFORD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Year after year, whatever the program at the Memorial Theater may be, brings home the truth of at least one line of Shakespeare's: "The uncertain glories of an April day." One takes out one's camera and within half an hour wishes it was an umbrella; or, burdened with an umbrella, wishes the camera had not been left at home. Even allowing for the 10 days difference owing to the change of the calendar, Shakespeare, as far as anniversary celebrations are concerned, was born a good month before his time.

This year a start has been made on the day of the anniversary itself instead of on the Monday of the week containing the anniversary, which might mean several slack days before things got really going. The flying start has worked well, as has also another innovation, that of giving all the plays, this year seven in number, each week.

Up to a point one festival is bound to be very much like another. They are best remembered and distinguished by such names as Ellen Terry's year, Tree's year, Waller's year, and so on. This year will be known as Hackett's year. James K. Hackett, himself an actor, is the son of one of the first American actors. Hackett the elder made a reputation in London when visiting England in the thirties, appearing for a considerable period at the Haymarket. His son has followed his example, and has not only made a great reputation in America, but gave recently at the Aldwych an impersonation of Macbeth which made London long to see more of him.

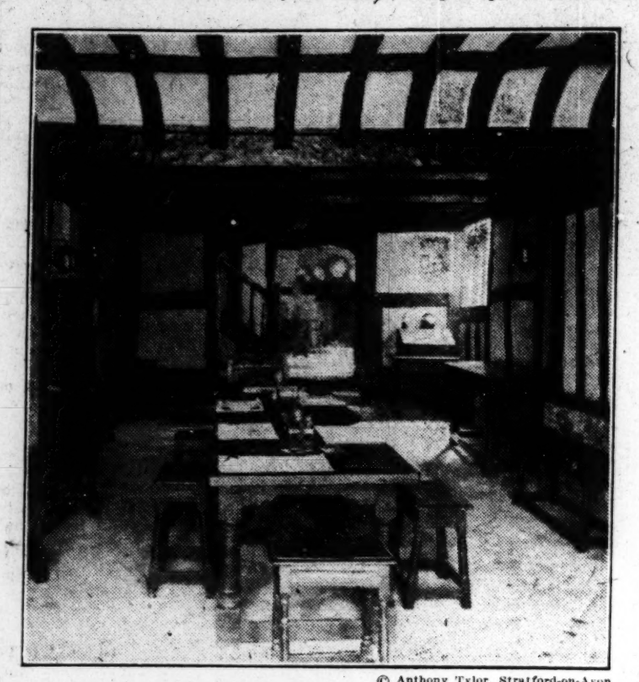
The first duty to fall to Mr. Hackett was to unfurl the Stars and Stripes, one of the 50 or so national flags that were at 10 o'clock loosed in Bridge Street. His second duty was to propose at the Shakespeare Club Annual Meeting which crowded the Town Hall, a vote of thanks to Sir Sidney Lee for an interesting and scholarly paper he had read on "Shakespeare and Our Allies," meaning not what our allies were to Shakespeare, but what Shakespeare has become to our allies. Mr. Hackett dwelt on the natural bond between the two great English-speaking nations resulting from their using a common language and that language the language of Shakespeare. This bond, he said, it was beyond the power of the politician to weaken. Mr. Hackett also mentioned the performances he is to give in Paris at the Odéon. When recently in Paris he was present at a dinner at which he was, at the instance of the Minister of Fine Arts, invited to appear in Paris. He is, as he puts it, too stupid to know French; in other words too wise to think he does, and had a very dim notion of the honor being done him, until his wife, once known to London playgoers as Miss Beatrice Beckley, gave him in translation the gist of the speech. Mr. Hackett has arranged to appear there in "Macbeth," in which he will be supported by most of the artists recently with him at the Aldwych. Mr. Gémier, the distinguished French actor, is also to take part by appearing as Shylock, and both artists are to appear together in the third act of "Othello."

Mr. Hackett was again called on in the evening at the theater, after the curtain had fallen on "Antony and Cleopatra," when Archibald D. Flower invited him to make a short speech from the stage. The speech was as perfect in thought, feeling, phrasing, and utterance as that made by him earlier in the day. He regarded, he said, the coming performances in Paris where he, an American actor, would appear with English actors and French, each speaking their own language, as a splendid symbol of the cordial relations binding together three of the great nations of the world.

The performance of "Antony and Cleopatra," taken all round, was as fine a performance of any Shakespeare play as one can recall. One must take into consideration, of course, the inherent difficulties of the play. In the first place there is the constant shifting of the scenes from Egypt to Rome and from Rome to Egypt. An even greater difficulty is Cleopatra herself. One cannot recall any English actress who has made the part her own, as, for instance, Mrs. Siddons did with Lady Macbeth. And in the last 50 years the only actress who in London has made a genuine success of Cleopatra was Miss Glyn (Mrs. Dallas.) She belongs to the period of Phelps, with whom she often played. Miss Dorothy Green's Cleopatra is certainly very attractive and she plays the part with great force, subtlety and intelligence, but one feels that one is not getting payment in full. In the final scenes, however, when the storm has blown itself out, she could scarcely be bettered, her acting being remarkable for its quiet intensity.

Edmund Willard makes an admirable Antony and Baliol Holloway, a Bensonian, and the more popular on that account, gives edge to Enobarbus, who in some respects appears to be an anticipation of Bernard Shaw. Percy Rhodes is a splendid Cæsar in a helmet and an imperfect one out of it. This comes of his short-cropped hair, which suggests the convict rather than the conqueror. The general support is good. Although the minor parts are not so well acted as they would have been by the more practiced Bensonians. The production by Mr. Bridges-Adams is artistic and in many cases of extreme beauty, and the 29 scenes were got through without a hitch or a halt save the two intervals which Mr. Bridges-Adams here allows himself, being of opinion that the action naturally divides itself into three sections.

The reception was enthusiastic, and Mr. Hackett stated in conversation that he had little doubt that such a performance would be greatly admired and strongly supported in New York. This indorses the opinion of two other distinguished American actors who saw Mr. Bridges-Adams work here a year ago, namely, Edward Sothern and Julia Marlowe, his wife, who have made their home at Broadway, 10 miles distant, where Miss Mary Anderson has lived for many years.



© Anthony Tylor, Stratford-on-Avon

The reading room, Harvard House, Stratford-on-Avon

GEMS OF ARIZONA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One comparatively small section of Arizona bears the distinction of having a universal monopoly on one semi-precious stone, a continental "corner" on another, while it is the only quantity producer of a third. They are: silicate, peridot and smoky topaz. The last two are found almost exclusively in the mineralized sections of Graham and Gila counties, while silicate has been found in only one place in the world—the old Keystone mine, now a part of the great Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, Miami, Arizona.

Shortly after miners uncovered the beautiful silicate crystals—about 10 years ago—in the Keystone, Judge J. F. Hechtman of Globe, believing the silicate would polish, took generous samples with him to Chicago where he turned them over to lapidaries. After cutting and polishing the silicate was beautiful beyond expectations. The samples were fashioned into many designs for ornamental wear. The stone soon found demand in Arizona. Very little of the considerable quantity taken from the Keystone remains in the shops for sale.

In color the silicate ranges from pale green to ultramarine. Although many copper mines have been developed in Gila County since the silicate was discovered in the Keystone, a formation similar to that which bore the gem has never been encountered. Malachite, a sort of second cousin to silicate, is found locally as well as in various portions of the southwest.

The second gem, peridot, is found only in one spot on the American continents, so far as known—the San Carlos Indian reservation, adjoining Gila County. The odd little stones are also found in Australia. Indians are the principal hunters of these stones, some of them making a living by this pursuit, selling their finds in Globe and Miami. The stones, after cutting, are golden yellow, transparent, and are second only in beauty to silicate. The Arizona Eastern Railroad Company has named a station after the gem, the station being only a short distance from the mountain where the stones are found.

Of the desert gems, the smoky topaz is perhaps most popular with southwesterners, all of whom seem to have a fondness for native stones. That the smoky topaz is rather easily found may account for its popularity among amateur prospectors. This gem lies on top of the ground on the desert. The hunter is likely to walk over dozens of them, due to their similarity to small black pebbles. Holding them between the eye and sun, making a ring around them with the fingers, quickly tells the hunter whether he has a topaz or just rock. The topaz is "smokily transparent." They are found sometimes in bunches of a half-dozen. Apparently the desert has a smoky topaz for every family in the southwest and it would seem that every family has one in some form or other. The stones make attractive studs and cuff-links, but will not stand the hard knocks a ring receives. The stone is said to be found only in the southwest and is not plentiful outside of Gila and Graham counties.

Gem mining, by the way, was the first industry of Arizona of which there is absolute record. More than 200 years ago Indians operated the turquoise mines on Cherry Creek, north of Miami, in Gila County.

PLACE NAMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Because of their wide variety of origin, the place names of England are perhaps more interesting than those of any other part of the world. No small part of the country's history is written in them. Names of hills and streams which are older, in all probability, than the pre-historic Celts have "quietly rested under the drums and tramplings of three conquests" and stand side by side on the map today with the names of yesterday's mushroom manufacturing towns. At least six languages have sown their seed in this little garden, and all the seed has sprung up into a tangle of nomenclature which is the delight of the etymological historian and the despair of the unlearned traveler. One draws upon three languages in referring to Stratford-on-Avon. It might be possible to find in England a town the name of which is compounded of Danish, Saxon, and Norman-French, beside a river with a Celtic designation, approached by one of those country "streets" which recall the Roman occupation of Britain, and situated on a hill the name of which is older than the philologic dawn.

The charm of English place names is not only in their bewildering variety but in the fact that almost all of them seem indigenous. At any rate, they are all rooted deep, from whatever original soil they came. Latin and Danish names have been weathered and mellowed in so many centuries of English history that one remembers only with an effort that they are not English in origin. Only the Norman names have the slightest tincture of foreign suggestion about them. French is still a rather tender exotic which needs to be trained against the sunny southern wall of the language. Beaulieu does not seem to belong naturally in Hampshire. But even to domesticate the names from the three or four other languages is no small triumph in verbal horticulture.

Although these place names have the look of natives in England, the case is different when they spring up, as has happened in America and Africa, in Australia and the isles of the sea. Borne by English commerce and colonization, they have gone out from the seed plot of Britain to the ends of the earth. Some of them have fallen upon stony ground. It is with something of a shock that one finds on the edge of the Australian desert a town called Canterbury—and the shock is no less if one remembers that this name, made out of Saxon and Celtic, originally signified "the town of the dwellers in the forest clearing."

There is nothing surprising in the desire of all colonists that the names of towns and rivers and hills should sing them an old song in the new land. The earliest settlers in New England called their first towns Plymouth, Boston, Cambridge, for reasons which are not far to seek. They had a filial affection for the mother country which made them resolve to hold fast, at least to the names of places which had been dear. For this reason rather than for any fanciful geographical or climatic resemblance, the entire country to which they came has very properly been called New England.

However natural and even laudable this New World echoing of Old World names, however, the results are seldom quite satisfactory. Either the child has greatly outgrown the parent, as in the cases of the American Boston, Hartford, New York, or else the younger town has the look of an infant masquerading in his father's clothes, like the New London of Connecticut. Some of the smallest "pelting villages" of the latter State stagger about under such crushing names as Cornwall, Scotland, Kent, and Baltic. Even New Britain, with all its factories, scarcely lives up to its name. Glastonbury, although it manufactures a well-known shaving soap and has some fine eighteenth century houses, would be more impressive if it had not challenged comparison with the English town, which has a history including Joseph of Arimathæa and running back to the dawn of Celtic myth. The godfathers of Winchester, Connecticut, would perhaps have hesitated somewhat in giving one of the proudest names in English history to their town if they had clearly foreseen that in the year 1921 it was to be practically a deserted village in which the hungry pedestrian could not buy so much as a piece of pie during nine months of the year.

And yet, who shall say? Winchester and Glastonbury—yes, and Salisbury, Andover, Litchfield, and Norwich in the same State—started out with the same high faith in their own future which time has justified in the case of Boston. In this notable case, as in that of Hartford, the child had greatly outgrown the parent. One finds on the map of Connecticut more than 50 English place names. Very pleasing they are, giving a sense of the continuity of English life in the two countries. Simply reading them over—Winsted, Newington, Stamford, Barkhamsted, Granby, Tolland, Danbury, Wethersfield—is like a rapid flight through the centuries of English history. In the case of Killingworth we have a doubly English name, for this spelling indicates the pronunciation which has been given since the time of Shakespeare to the name Kenilworth.

Most of the place names of Connecticut are derivatives and show no free and original descriptive activity. Farmington, Ridgefield, Stillriver, Plainville, and Hattertown are possible exceptions. One would like to know just what was meant by the name Strongtown, and still more what, if anything, was intended by the genius who hit upon Dodgingtown.

An interesting set of New England names is drawn from the Bible. In these names, quite as much as in those brought from the home land, the early settlers expressed their deepest selves. Hebron, Gilead, Lebanon, Canaan, Bethlehem, Sharon, Mt. Carmel, Goshen, and Jerusalem are found in Connecticut alone. The names of three women in the parish register of one of these towns were Obedience, Silence, and Mindwell. Clearly, these people had never read, or at least believed, Shakespeare's "What's in a name?"

The fault of English, and even of Biblical names, as one sees and hears them in New England, is that they seem uprooted, out of place, imposed upon a soil which is not kindly to them, and to which they are not indigenous. The situation here is not so bad as it is in the State of New York, where pseudo-classicism has given us Utica, Ithaca, Troy, and Syracuse, but it is bad enough. And considering the beautiful place names, which were entirely native to the country, that might have been taken from the Indians, it is hard to find excuse for some of the more obvious failures.

These Indian names were descriptive in a way at once accurate and poetical as very few of the adopted English names are. American Indian names were as beautiful in sense and meaning as they were in sound. The associations which cluster about a name and the beauty of its mere sound are what we should consider—and also whether it is a name which we can hope to live up to and whether it can ever be made to seem other than foreign. The Indian names meet all these requirements. For the most part they were humble names, with little strut and swagger. They were native and melodious, and their associations should be for New Englanders at least as romantic as those of any English or Hebrew names. Therefore one should be grateful for such Indian names as have been preserved. There are too few of them. When one has just pronounced such Connecticut place names as Wequetequock, Missepeag, Mohegan, Yantic, Mamacoke, Naugatuck, and Quondipaug, he may well feel a momentary shame for the superior white race when he comes suddenly upon such a monstrosity as Hotchkissville.

How a Mint Weighs Coins

One of the most interesting contrivances that the United States Mint uses is the machine which weighs coins of all denominations. Formerly each of these pieces had to be weighed by hand. Seated at long tables, each with a balance in front of her, were 40 or 50 women "adjusters." It was their duty to weigh each coin. Pieces that were too heavy they reduced with a file; those that were too light they put aside to be sent again to the melting pot. Gold pieces they weighed twice, once in a blank and once after coinage.

The weighing machines now in use have each 10 balances, which are set at the required weight of the coins that are to be tested. Each machine weighs 10 coins at a time. If a coin be too light, the scale beam moves up, and the coin is dropped into a chute that carries it to the "lights." If it be too heavy, the coin falls into another chute that leads to the "heavies." If it just balances, the coin drops among the coins that are of the proper weight. The weighing is done very rapidly and very accurately.

There is some slight "tolerance" in the matter of weight. For example, the gold double eagle should weigh just 516 grains, but a coin of this denomination may weigh as little as 515½ grains, or as much as 516½ grains and still be passed as "good." The standard weight of the silver half-dollar is 192.9 grains, and the margin of tolerance is 1.5 grains. The coin may weigh as little as 191.4 grains, and as much as 194.4 grains, but never less than the first figure nor more than the second.

The standard fineness of all gold and silver coins is 900. In the gold coins a deviation of only one one-thousandth from this is permitted, and in the silver coins of only three one-thousandths.

The so-called 5-cent nickel is really only 25 per cent nickel, the rest copper. One-cent pieces are 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc.

BERLIN'S VICTORY STATUES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent attack on the Statue of Victory in Berlin has called public attention once more to a matter that filled the columns of the Socialist press at odd intervals for 10 years whenever news was scarce and the former Kaiser had just made a speech. William II was not responsible for the somewhat topheavy Victory on her marble column; the golden-winged Nike, originally intended for a figure of Borussia (the ancient name for Prussia) was fashioned under the auspices of his grandfather to commemorate three victories, over the Austrians, the Danes and the French.

It was left to the fancy of William II to devise a long row of white marble figures each side of a broad avenue flanked by the beautiful background of the Tiergarten, facing one another in exact mathematical precision and for all the explanatory names carved upon them, as like one another as two peas. The glint of cool white in the sunlight as a car flashed past is not unpleasant; as often as not the provincial and the foreigner have been impressed. It was the lot of the Berliners themselves to complain of the symmetry, to remonstrate at an all-too-Prussian exactitude and to criticize with much ascerbity the efforts of modern Berlin sculptors to commemorate ancient Margraves and Electors of Brandenburg.

This is the province of which Berlin grew to be capital and its history begins with its colonization by Slavs and Wends in the sixth century. It was Albrecht the Bear, a mail-clad Teuton who first subjugated them, and it is with Albrecht the Bear that the solemn row on the right-hand side begins. From the year 1134 when Albert assumed the title "Margrave of Brandenburg" down through the centuries, the victorious masters of Brandenburg stand motionless on a pedestal, of uniform height in each case. As background a white marble seat with eagles' heads as suitable termination is set in a niche of greenery. It strikes the beholder as a trifle unfortunate that each figure should brandish a sword; the entirely Prussian effect is not eradicated by the presence of two or more famed bishops or men of learning set humbly in the background as decoration of the marble bench.

The weather has not improved the looks of some of the warriors. Heinrich the Child and Frederick the Great possess a piquancy lacking in the others, but it is no artistic indignation that has called forth protest anew. The art schools of Berlin are in a bad way. The students have no money for materials and marble is at a premium. Already efforts have been made to alter the all-too-royalist street names of Berlin; enthusiasts would fain leave well alone and permit the weekly witticism of the satirical comic press their fruitless search after successors to such honors.

It would be well, they say, to start demolishing the Avenue of Victory and give the needy student of sculpture a chance. The church bells were melted down during the war; unhappily there was no demand for a wilderness of white marble. Iconoclasts are despised beings, but militarism in art, turned out wholesale, deserves its fate. Public opinion in Berlin is for once unanimous. Meanwhile in the spring sunshine the birds pause to perch for a moment on the helmet of Ottocar II, and the green tips of lilac branches frame the ugly Friedrich Wilhelm in beauty. Birds and lilac have known this spot well, and nature can forgive and is unchanging. Only the new republican flag, black, red and yellow, floating from the Reichstag building in the background, hints of change and of days, even those of white marble warriors, being numbered.

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CRITICISM MADE OF ARISTIDE BRIAND

Political Opponents of French Premier Charge Him With Renewed Vacillation in His Dealings With the Germans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—When Mr. Briand returned from London the French Parliament was not sitting. The newspapers greeted the decisions of London as satisfactory. Had not Mr. Briand at any rate vigorously mobilized a number of soldiers, and had he not even during the negotiations made all arrangements for marching into the Ruhr? Had he not secured the fixation of the allied credits on Germany at 132,000,000,000 gold marks, the full figure arrived at by the Reparations Commission, which based its calculations upon the damages and the war pensions?

But although Germany had either to yield or to find the Ruhr, where is concentrated all her industrial wealth, occupied by the French, there quickly sprang up considerable criticism of Mr. Briand. An attack of a potentially dangerous character was prepared.

The grounds of complaint against Mr. Briand were many. In the first place there were those who declared that he should have invaded the Ruhr on May 1 without asking the advice of anybody. It will be remembered that in his speeches beforehand Mr. Briand has definitely repudiated the policy of further delay. Procrastination has been condemned in all the newspapers. French feeling had been worked up to the highest possible point. May 1 was regarded as the date when pledges should be seized, and the chief pledge was the Ruhr. There was to be no more talk. Action was to follow immediately after the day on which various obligations of Germany, and notably the payment of 20,000,000,000 marks fell due. There had indeed been no ambiguity about ministerial declarations and France really awaited instant recourse to sanctions.

An Anti-Climax

Therefore the fact that Mr. Briand accepted the idea of sending an ultimatum to Germany was doubtfully received in many quarters. It was feared that he had allowed himself to be again led by the British Premier into the path of negotiations and endless postponements. After carrying the expectations of France so high, the presentation of a new scheme to Germany and the suspension of sanctions was certainly an anti-climax.

It was an anti-climax which was made rather worse than better by the call up of a class and the concentration of troops. Should they not be required after all; should the occupation of the Ruhr, on which many politicians had set their hearts, be prevented, then France had simply incurred unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

In the second place it was urged against Mr. Briand that the total allied credits on Germany as fixed by the Reparations Commission were inferior to allied losses, and particularly was France's share inferior to France's losses. It is true that France's share in present values (for it must not be forgotten that the present value is a great deal less than a sum which is spread over a long period of years) was only a little more than 60,000,000,000 marks, and that all previous estimates of the damage done in France had run to nearly double that amount. The question was asked why Mr. Briand had allowed the French representatives on the Reparations Commission to consent to such a figure. It was even suggested that the Reparations Commission figure was less than the figure of the Paris accord, which was supposed to have been a reduction of the just claims, but this result was only arrived at by juggling with the figures and confusing present values with values paid in installments. In any case the figure caused some surprise. The reply of Mr. Briand of course is that he has nothing to do with the decisions of the Reparations Commission. The commission was set up as an independent body, and its conclusions, whether right or wrong, must be accepted.

Guarantees Foreshadowed

The third point against Mr. Briand is that the guarantees foreshadowed at London are quite insufficient. In consequence of Germany's acceptance, there is to be set up a guarantee commission which is not authorized to interfere with the German administration. It is contended that the power of the commission will be altogether illusory. It will be unable to control the revenues of Germany, the customs, the exports, and so forth, unless Germany really collaborates. If Germany does not collaborate the commission will be a mockery. Such is the thesis of the opponents of Mr. Briand. Obviously it is purely a matter of opinion whether a guarantee committee will be able to carry out its duties effectively or not.

It is further argued that Germany has only to make fresh promises and these promises will be worth no more than her signature on the Treaty of Versailles. This is partly accurate. Always will it be the case that promises obtained under duress will be largely valueless. Only free and willing cooperation in the long run is worth anything. But on the other hand the new promise is accompanied by bonds which, circulated throughout the whole world, will make the whole world the creditor of Germany. It is accompanied by a clear definition of how much Germany is to pay each year and what amount shall go in interest, and what amount toward the extinction of the debt, the redemption of the bonds. It would be a much more serious matter for Germany to repudiate this engagement than it was for her to fail to execute a nebulous treaty.

What is perhaps the gravest point concerns the real amount that Germany is called upon to pay. Any suspicion of financial trickery has a most irritating effect upon France. There does seem to be some suggestion of conjuring in the issue of bonds. It will be remarked that Germany is to deposit the paper equivalent of 132,000,000,000 marks by November 1. But the bonds are in three series. The first series of 12,000,000,000 marks will be realized at once. The second of 38,000,000,000 marks will be sold at an early date and the payment of interests will begin immediately. This makes 50,000,000,000 marks. What of the other 82,000,000,000 marks?

Futility of Issue

Now the question is how many of these bonds can be absorbed by the world's money market. If the capacity of payment of Germany is put too high it is quite useless for the Allies to issue these bonds—the bankers of the world will only pay for them precisely what they think they are worth. Therefore the Allies have wisely decided to postpone the issue of the 82,000,000,000 marks until after the 50,000,000,000 marks have been absorbed. There is no assurance that the 82,000,000,000 marks will indeed find their way on to the market for many years. In the meantime much may change. This is tantamount to saying that only 50,000,000,000 marks may effectively be issued. It is possible that the greater part of the German debt is thus, in reality, if not canceled, at least suspended. This reasoning may not be accurate; it is contingent on the course of events, a speculation on possibilities. But it will be seen that immediate provision at any rate is only made for the payment and mobilization of 50,000,000,000 marks. Not until German exportation reaches 25,000,000,000 marks per annum can the third series of bonds be begun to be issued.

The suspicion is confirmed when one regards the actual modalities of payment by Germany. Interest on the first two series of bonds and their redemption is to come out of 200,000,000 marks that Germany is to hand over annually plus a percentage levied on her exports. These figures are probably lower than those of the Paris accord, though, of course, it is idle to endeavor to ascertain what will be the value of the variable amount based upon exports. No one can prophesy what level German exports will reach. However, it may be doubted whether these amounts will do much more than secure the service of the earlier issues. No time limit is fixed. It may be years before the way is clear for a further issue secured by German payments.

On all these grounds there began to blow up a storm threatening Mr. Briand on the reassembly of Parliament. It might seem that if the situation were only frankly faced the London decisions are extremely sensible. Precisely by limiting demands to the bounds of possibility are the Allies likely to realize something substantial. Unfortunately the attitude which prevails is such that it is not easy to induce politicians to face the facts. The government chiefs indeed have hitherto been largely occupied in endeavoring to camouflage the truth. Any suggestion that it is better and more practical to take what it is possible to take and not to lose the substance for the shadow is regarded as a sentimental plea on behalf of Germany. Therefore Mr. Briand was bound to have to meet strong attacks.

SOUTH AFRICA'S POSTAL RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The postage on letters within South Africa and to other British dominions is to be increased to 2d. per ounce. The newspaper postage is to be raised to ½d. for four ounces with a limitation of two pounds as a maximum weight.

A TRILOGY OF CLOGS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

What do they know of clogs who only wear them, and what do they know of clogs who do not wear them at all, perhaps have never seen them or heard them? Yes, heard them—that is the word. I remember a dark and drizzling morning in Stockport. Arrived from Dublin by the night boat, I was on the way to Newcastle, and Stockport is a junction where you do what is proper to be done at junctions, wait interminable hours for trains that never seem to come.

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The castle stairs, Newcastle

Cold and hungry, I sought warmth and food. There was neither at the station, refreshment rooms were closed, waiting rooms were cold, so I set forth to find what I wanted elsewhere. There was an inn with a friendly invitation which I proceeded to accept. As I breakfasted I heard a sound. A sound I had never heard before, out in the night, for it was still night though it was morning; a cheerless sound, how can I describe it; a sound that spoke of warm beds left on cold mornings, of half-awakened eyes peering through fog and rain. It was the sound of clogs upon the street. Far off at first, a low and multitudinous sound, nearer, nearer every instant, till each note of the dull rhythm sounded separate and distinct. That a man, that a woman, that a child. Patter, patter, clatter, clatter, past they went and I was glad I neither lived in Stockport nor wore clogs.

Clogs are composite things. Wood and iron and leather, wood soles and leather uppers, with iron rims on which you stand. Relics of barbarism, of course, and so it is proper that in one place at least that I know of the cloggers are gathered together under the shadow of what is left of those barbarous times which gave place to feudalism.

If you go north through England and follow the Roman Road you will come to a river called the Tyne, to a bridge over it which the Romans called Pons Æliuh. Above you would rise a steep hillside, and on the brow of it, square and frowning, could you see it, stands a Norman keep and under the shadow of that keep are my cloggers' shops. Of course you wouldn't approach the place in any such way; you are much more likely to come by train. So be it, but a little way from the station stands the Black Gate, the entrance to the bailey of the old castle of Rufus, though the Newcastle then and now.

William the Conqueror had little use for Northumberland and Durham. He left them out of his Domesday Book; perhaps he thought that as devastated areas they were not worth including. He had carried fire and sword through them. If, however, he did not want to go north it was important to stop the Scots coming south and so the castle was built. Commanding the river, the bridge and the ford, surrounded by its bailey works, with its great courtyard, a harbor for both men and beasts, above all with its great keep, still intact after 800 years. The place for the last stand, provisioned, watered by its great well from which today the water can still be drawn.

Little remains of the great walls, nothing of the attendant buildings save the Black Gate through which you enter. Pass along the narrow winding way, through what was once the courtyard, under the walls of the old keep, to where a deepset, moldering arch pierces the gray wall and opens on to a precipitous stair dropping to the waterside below. Hugging the stone steps on either side, low storied with projecting eaves, quaint houses and quainter shops drop with them to the river. These are the cloggers' shops, why they are clustered there I do not know; rents are not high on the castle stairs, that may be one reason; but I fancy old ways and old customs have something to do with it. Here the cloggers sit, shaping clogs, not wings, nailing the leather uppers to the wooden soles, ever ready for a gossip, ever ready for a sale. And there is a sale of clogs, not as in Lancashire, but still a sale. Here it is price that tells, they are the poor folks' shoes. Housewives buy them to use on washing days. Large families depending on small purses are kept shod here. So day by day under pent roof the clogger sits, and keeps alive the old custom, the old tales, the old songs of Tyneside.

Clogmaking is not clogbreaking. You didn't know that, never thought of it. If you ever saw clogs you thought they "just growed" like Topsy. Well, that was what I thought, if I thought at all. Now I know better by experience. I might have known better by reflection. For clogs are of wood, and wood comes from trees, so to get clogs some one must cut down trees and saw them up into suitable sizes and shapes. So some one does. I have seen him at work. There are people who believe in corncakes, though they have never seen them. I believe in clogbreakers because I have seen one.

Not in Lancashire, where they wear them, not in Newcastle, where at least they sell them; but in Sussex. In Sussex on a winter's day. So far from cotton mills, so far from coal mines. In a great park, under a glorious rolling sky such as Constable loved. With a landscape of rolling upland and distant downs, and trees, great oaks that were sturdy when the Armada came. Chestnuts from Stuart days. A wind that lightened the heart and a turf that lightened the feet. Here I found the clogbreaker, and what a find. My eye was caught by a cunningly conceived tumulus, like a great ant-hill, honeycombed in spiral guise. At first I thought I had discovered the Sussex tile in the making, drying in the sun, for the sun shines in Sussex on a winter's day. Do you know the Sussex tile on roof and wall, an old glory of color; but they deserve a story of their own. As I drew near I saw more clearly their shape and some memory of a chance talk that morning with a woodlander whispered "clogs," and clogs they were.

I applied Paley's argument—if a watch implies a watchmaker, a clog implies a clogmaker. Where was he? My tumulus was on some low lying land where alders grew. Round by the right I followed, yes, more tumuli, and there a tent, four small posts, canvas hung and over all a canvas gabled roof. Three sides circumnavigated, on the fourth, the leeward side, I found my clogbreaker at his work. Here was a broad, keen blade, pivoted at one corner, fitted at the other with long, heavily weighted handle, and operating it a short, sturdy figure. It might have been Mr. Pickwick, so smooth, so benevolent that face. Landed in Ireland in 1865, clogbreaking for 24 years in that distressful isle, following his flag, that flag the alder tree, for it is of alder wood the clog is made. If I am late in telling you it is because I was late in learning it. A beautiful wood, it cuts like cheese or seems to as you watch the blade. The trees grow in damp places, they are cut when they are about five inches in diameter, sawn into the proper lengths, split up and then shaped. My clogbreaker shapes a clog in a minute and a half. I will match him against anyone you can find. Then they are stacked to dry. What of the rain you say? The rain is a friend, not an enemy, it washes the sap out of them.

We left him, under the scudding clouds, with the wood all about him, green grass under his feet, blue sky above, the rustle of the blown leaves in his ears and peace in his heart. When I hear a clog now, if it speaks to me of Stockport it speaks too of that Sussex park.

SALE OF MONTANA ELEVATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—The sale of 22 elevators operated in this State by the Montana and Dakota Company to the Russell-Miller Company of Minneapolis has been announced. The elevators are at Culbertson, Brockton, McCabe, Froid, Homestead, Plentywood, Poplar, Wolf Point, Nashua, Glasgow Tampico, Scobey, Madoc, Hingham, Lambers, Reserve, Ritchie, Raymond, Lane, Macon, Shelby and Whitetail.

POLITICAL EFFICACY OF "MIDDLE COURSE"

John Storey, Labor Premier of New South Wales, Believes Extremists of Either Side Do Not Serve Community

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting figure in Australian politics recently arrived in London in the person of John Storey, the Labor Premier of New South Wales. Mr. Storey has had an interesting career, and like most Australian politicians has seen varying phases of life. His first office was that of chairman of the public works committee in the Labor government, from 1910 to 1913. The following three years he was deputy chairman of committees. In 1916, when the question of the abolition of the upper House engaged much attention, Mr. Holman resigned the leadership of the Labor Party and Mr. Storey was elected. But this was only for a few hours, as successful efforts were made to end the crisis, Mr. Holman thereupon resuming the leadership.

Honored by All Parties

A special compliment was paid to Mr. Storey before leaving Sydney when he was entertained at a banquet at Parliament House of members of the legislative council. There glowing tributes were paid to him. His hostile attitude toward the upper House is well known, but all sides were eager to do him honor despite political bias.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Storey said that he came to England with no apprehension at all. He was not going to say that Australia was anxious to sever its connection with the old land, as it was not true. "I have realized," he added, "that compromise is the only road to success in public life. I have counseled my younger friends to follow some of those ideas that I learned from experienced politicians in my young days. The extremist of either side is of no use to the community. The extreme optimist is just as great an evil as the extreme pessimist."

He said that he had started out under more favorable auspices than the Queensland Premier, his political brother. Mr. Theodore was a very capable man, but he was unfortunately compelled to follow certain lines which he, Mr. Storey, refused to follow. "Probably," he said, "owing to the fact that I was a boiler-maker, I have been able to fight back and to such an extent that the Labor Party today is on a pretty even keel. I never attempt to say anything flattering in caucus, but speak in direct terms, which are understood, and I think," he added with a twinkle, "are fully appreciated.

A Note of Optimism

"I want," Mr. Storey continued, "to strike a note of optimism. Things are not as bad as some people imagine. Nearly half the population of New South Wales have savings bank accounts averaging about £49 per head. There is no other country in the world that can show such a state of affairs."

The Premier said that the capital expenditure on the great public utilities of the State, railways, harbors, water, etc., was £114,000,000, borrowed at 3½ per cent to 4 per cent, and that if put up for sale today these assets would bring in a vast deal more. The state was paying about £6,000,000 a year in interest, about £4,250,000 of which was paid by self-supporting state undertakings. Only one-third of the reproductive value of Sydney Harbor was being exploited, and there was room for great expansion.

The New South Wales railways had cost £84,000,000 and could be sold tomorrow for £160,000,000. "We are not only in a solvent position," declared Mr. Storey, "we are in such a position as can command respect from the highest financial critics in the world.

Constitutional Evolution

"During the last 30 years the democratic movement in New South Wales and Australia generally has made rapid strides, because all believe that the King who presides over the destiny of Great Britain shares in these progressive ideas which make for the betterment of the conditions of society. In the development of these ideas we hope, as we have done in the past, to continue along the lines of constitutional evolution. We aim at obtaining improvements which are possible by constitutional methods. No man in Australia need resort to any other means. Our destiny is in our own hands." Mr. Storey said that constitutional means had made Australia what it is, and he was sure that the Prince of Wales during his visit there had arrived at the conclusion that although they may have quaint methods of obtaining what they believe to be their rights and privileges, they do, however, obtain them.

Mr. Storey mentioned that he was making arrangements for the repayment of loans falling due between now and 1924, and further that he was making financial inquiries regarding funds with which to carry on great developmental works. He observed that every million of money raised in Australia withdrew that amount from other channels, and made it increasingly difficult for its people to find the necessary money to develop and carry on private industry. Mr. Theodore's mission, Mr. Storey mentioned, had discovered of what delicate fiber the financial web of the world was spun, and how slight an interference would render practically hopeless attempts to raise money. He recognized that resort must be made to the accepted channels; until a substitute could be found, it was idle and undiplomatic to destroy the channels through which money came today.

EMIR FEISUL ON BRITISH POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—The Emir Feisul stated in an interview here recently, that he was in full agreement with the eastern policy of the British Cabinet. He was, however, unable to go into any details prior to meeting his family at Mecca in the near future. Members of his suite expressed the opinion that the elevation of the Emir Feisul as King of Mesopotamia was dependent upon his father's consent. Egyptians are still intriguing amongst themselves concerning the pending negotiations with the Cabinet, and the issue is still doubtful. The Emir Feisul has now left for Mecca.

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ECONOMIC RIGHTS IN MANDATED REGIONS

Lord Curzon Agrees With American View That Oil Resources Should Be Thrown Open Without Reference to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The rejection of the present League of Nations by the American people brings into a new prominence the recent correspondence between Mr. Davis, the former American Ambassador in London, and Lord Curzon on behalf of the British Government. Inevitably, it appears, interest in that correspondence has emphasized its bearing on the oil question in Mesopotamia, to the overshadowing of the far more important question of the interpretation of the powers conferred under the mandatory clauses of the Covenant. The new situation created by the rejection of the League brings this aspect of the correspondence again into its true perspective.

The main features of the correspondence will be familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and it will be sufficient to recall the opposing views which emerged regarding the uses of their powers by countries holding territory under mandate. The American view on this question as it affects Mesopotamia may be gathered from the following statements given as nearly as possible in the phrasing of the correspondence previously referred to.

"The Government of the United States of America has consistently urged that it is of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territory, transferred as a result of the war with the Central Powers, should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and to the citizens of all nations.

Petroleum Shortage

"Because of the shortage of petroleum, its constantly increasing commercial importance, and the continuing necessity of replenishing the world's supply by drawing upon the latent resources of undeveloped regions, it is of the highest importance to apply to the petroleum industry the most enlightened principles recognized by nations as appropriate for the peaceful ordering of their economic relations.

"It is especially important, therefore, in the case under discussion that the mandatory power strictly adheres and conforms to the principles expressed and agreed to during the peace negotiations at Paris, and to those embodied in mandate 'A' prepared in London for adoption by the League of Nations by the Commission on Mandatories, and that no exclusive economic concessions sufficiently large to be virtually exclusive and no monopolistic concessions relating to any commodity shall be granted.

Need of Cooperation

"The United States Government further holds that the establishment of monopolies by or on behalf of the mandatory government would not be consistent with the principles of trusteeship inherent in the mandatory idea and that the interests of the world, as well as that of the two respective countries, can best be served by a friendly cooperation or a friendly and equal competition between the citizens of other nationalities."

It is much more difficult to extract from the actual correspondence in question any clear statement of the British view of their powers under the mandate clause, and one is compelled very largely to accept the interpretation implied in their actions in Mesopotamia. Lord Curzon does definitely state, however, that he can discern nothing which compels the mandatory power to discriminate against its own nationals who have secured certain rights, in order to afford an equal opportunity to other groups which before the war were not actively concerned in the oil resources of Mesopotamia.

On the other hand he asserts that "the claims of British commercial interest in these regions, whatever they may be, are today no stronger, as they are no weaker, than they were at the outbreak of war." He further declares that wherever works in the way of docks and railways have already been undertaken, they have been dictated solely by military and administrative necessity in a country destitute of any properly organized means of communication.

Further, that the British Government has found it necessary to suspend during the period of occupation the grant of facilities to British as well as other private interests. And finally on this aspect of the subject Lord Curzon states that the British Government is glad to find itself in general agreement with the contention of the United States Government that the world's oil resources should be thrown open for development without reference to nationality.

Whatever ambiguity there may be on the question of the British interpretation of the powers accompanying their acceptance of this mandate, there can be no doubt as to their opinion of the relation of the United States of America to those powers. It is definitely stated in the correspondence that the British Government is of opinion that the terms of the mandates can only properly be discussed at the Council of the League of Nations by the signatories of the Covenant. Equally clear and emphatic is the refusal to be bound by Mandate A. Lord Curzon states in this connection: "In consequence of a divergence of views, the Commission on Mandates proceeded no further with the draft of the mandate form (A), which was consequently abandoned."

Sense of Trusteeship

To place the British view on this aspect of the subject beyond doubt the draft mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine have been prepared with a view to secure equality for the commerce of all states who are members of the League of Nations. The new position created by the refusal of the United States of America to join the present League will be apparent. Those who are concerned that only the highest ideals should govern the relations between the nations see in this situation one more lost opportunity to preserve the sense of trusteeship embodied in the best conception of the mandate idea, and another potential cause of international rivalry.

Among those who believe with H. G. Wells that either the nations must attain to world unity or perish by their inventions there is considerable disappointment that this situation has arisen so fraught with danger to the world peace, and that the power most interested in preserving the original spirit of the mandate should have cast aside the one means by which, in council with other powers, it could help to secure its just and equitable application in world affairs.

AUSTRALIA AGAINST HEAVY PASSPORT FEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Further representation was recently made by the Commonwealth Government to Washington, District of Columbia, against the heavy fee charged for vizéing passports. The first representation failed. Australia has objected to the charge of $10 made on all persons calling at an American port, even if they are British subjects traveling on a British vessel to a British port. For instance, passengers staying for a few hours at Honolulu must pay this heavy imposition.

The United States Government replied that the fee had been fixed by law, was universal, and that no reduction could legally be made for Australians and New Zealanders. As a matter of fact, however, it is understood that exemption has already been made in the case of travelers from Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Bahamas. In the interests of Anglo-Australian relations it is felt that this regulation should be altered as soon as possible.

PORTLAND SCHOOL TAX LEVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Portland school board has decided to present to the voters at the school election, June 18, a special levy of three mills, which will provide $950,000 for building purposes for the schools. This is the sum which was voted last year for building purposes for 1921.

SPANISH WORK IN MOROCCO DETAILED

Spanish High Commissioner in Protectorate, General Berenguer, Sets Forth Economic and Political Gains

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—The High Commissioner of Spain in the Spanish protectorate of Morocco, General Damaso Berenguer, through his adjutant, informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he would be pleased to explain the progress and situation of Spain in the allotted zone.

The Alta Comisaria, chief government house in Spanish Morocco and official headquarters of the High Commissioner, is a large building, commodious but not magnificent, and plainly European in its style. It occupies most of one side of the Plaza de España in Tetuan. This plaza is the chief square in the new part of Tetuan which lies immediately outside the walls of the Moorish city. General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, had just returned from his visit to the Melilla headquarters in the eastern part of the zone, and a number of officers and civilian officials waited for audience with him. He does his work in the Alta Comisaria, with its well-appointed and orderly desks.

The general, in uniform as usual, was immediately impressive with an extraordinarily keen glance and most alert and vivacious features, indicating determination and a manner that is genial and courteous to a high degree.

Pacification Difficult

"Our case now," he said, "is not what it used to be. The difficulties of pacification, by the medium of such force as is necessary, are extraordinarily great in this country. Those who do not know it and can only criticize from outside can have no idea of what they are, but you have seen something for yourself. We may claim that with the means at our disposal we are doing this work now nearly as well as is possible, and so we have been doing for some time and have made excellent progress. Efforts have been made to belittle the value of our advances, and to intimate that they were in some respects more nominal than real.

"Thus when we occupied Xauen, a movement which was extremely difficult but well planned and executed with precision, it was stated in the outside world that our line of communications was threatened by the rebels and that we might not be able to hold it. In such criticism there was apparent ignorance of our system and circumstances. After taking the place there were inevitable attacks upon us; how could it be otherwise when this had been a rebel stronghold and when the surrounding hills had been swarming with rebel contingents? But we could cope with these well enough, the place is secure, it becomes a great and overwhelmingly important pivot for all operations in the zone, and as for the communications with Tetuan you shall come with me in an automobile there.

Dramatic Effects Subordinated

"Among people outside Spain it appears that some wonderment has been expressed that when taking Xauen, or when opening up the raod between Tetuan and Tangier some time before, Raisuli having been established at the Fondak on that road, we did not capture the rebel chief, and have not done so yet. His capture would naturally have a certain dramatic, romantic interest for such people, and one understands this interest, but it indicates a lack of appreciation of circumstances. This is a matter of business, and one is not to sacrifice the greater and surer interests for dramatic effects. We have Raisuli quite well in hand now. His prestige is enormously reduced, and so is his power, numerically and otherwise. He is no longer of himself a serious factor in this problem, nor is capable of so being. The work of pacification goes on smoothly and surely, a little slowly perhaps but very surely with continual consolidation, and in the quite natural and inevitable order of things Raisuli must disappear from the scene. See, here is the situation."

The High Commissioner directed attention to the big strategic map on the adjacent easel, dotted as it was with multitudinous miniature flags denoting the positions of the Spanish troops. "Here," said General Berenguer, "is Xauen; here to the west of it is Raisuli, and now, as you will perceive, we all but surround him, so that as we tighten the net there is only one small opening at the south through which he can escape. That is into the French zone. He must pass over there or surrender some time during the coming summer. When this focus of rebellion has been removed, contact between our territories round about Tetuan and Larache will be more intimate and the development of a joint action of forces against the remaining rebels will be facilitated.

Time for Force

"Before long, when circumstances permit, it will be necessary to make a demonstration of force, which will clear the horizon and finally convince those who still display resistance to our pacific action. The operations in the eastern part of our protectorate, with Melilla as the base, conducted under the direction of General Silvestre, are proceeding without interruption. From 1911 the desired capture of Monte Mauro had been an obsession of the high command, but, last December, General Silvestre hoisted the Spanish flag on the summit. In the Aid Zora section operations are being conducted for the extension of contact with the French ports. Here and elsewhere General Silvestre has accomplished his advances with the same skillful leadership and small losses as hitherto.

"The excellent roads that have been made represent an effort that is worthy of much praise. The Batel railway is being extended, and a mixed commission of civil and military engineers is studying direction. Alhucemas once occupied, events will determine the scheme of future operations. When the crops have been harvested there will be a tendency to greater resistance by the rebels, but they will speedily understand that it is entirely to their interest to submit to our action, which is essentially pacificatory.

Relativity of Time

"It has lately been announced that my friend, General Lyautey, the High Commissioner in the French zone, for whom and for whose work I have the greatest admiration, has stated that if he is furnished with all the men, money and supplies which he asks from his government, he will undertake to complete absolutely the work of pacification in his zone in three years. What of the Spanish zone in relation to such a period? With all that he asks for, in men, money and supplies, a commander may do very much. Well, give me all I want and I will complete the work of pacification in the Spanish zone in two years."

Comparisons between accomplishment in the French and Spanish zones are almost inevitable. Such comparisons are frequently made in the foreign press, and it is equally appreciated that they are generally to the disadvantage of the Spaniards. General Berenguer was induced to deal with a few points that have been raised.

"I could not let it appear," he said, "that I might be in the least inclined to disparage the splendid work accomplished by the French in their zone, civil and military, under the magnificent direction of General Lyautey. I have seen that work in recent times, and have greatly admired it. No person with knowledge could say anything against it. But when the comparison is forced between the French work and ours, so very much to our disadvantage, some word must be spoken for the Spanish effort. Spain doubtless, as admitted, has committed serious faults. But I do not hesitate to say—and here in Morocco are the solid facts for proof of my statements—that in some respects our work is just as good as that of France, and that in some other respects it is better. Look at Ceuta, for example. Perhaps in the outer world little is heard of Ceuta, but you have seen it. To its natural advantage we have added many others, constructed first-class harbor works, fine wharves made of stone and concrete, with every modern fitting, and generally made this a first-class port.

"Our work at Melilla is as good as anything in Morocco; it will bear comparison with Casablanca. You see Tetuan, the public buildings, markets, the school. We could not make them better. Much has to be done; much has been done. We hear of the French systems of communications, chiefly over roads and military light railways, good enough in their way, no doubt. But where else in Morocco is a railway like ours from Ceuta to Tetuan? It is the only one of its kind and is perfectly modern, fitted with carriages of the corridor type and of all classes, handsome stations thoroughly well equipped, and the means for reasonably speedy and comfortable journeys at moderate cost. As soon as the country between Melilla and Tetuan is clear, another will be made between these places. We do our best, at the same time, to win the sympathy of the natives."

At the close of the interview the correspondent asked if there was any view the High Commissioner might care to express on the Tangier question. General Berenguer did not hesitate to state his opinion in the matter. Tangier, geographically and in every other way, he urged, was fixed in the Spanish zone as a keystone, essential to the development of the zone, and its absence from Spanish control was a most serious hindrance. The possession of Tangier, he said, would make an enormous difference to Spain's capacity in dealing with the rebels.

LORD ZETLAND'S GIFT FROM FREEMASONS

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The outstanding Masonic event of recent times has been the celebration by the Marquess of Zetland, provincial grand master of North and East Yorkshire, of his 50 years' membership of the Lennox Lodge, No. 123, Richmond, Yorks, when he was presented with an illuminated address album by the members. The original proposal was to add to the gift a piece of silver plate but Lord Zetland suggested that subscriptions for the former should be devoted to the Masonic Million Memorial Fund, which course has been adopted.

The gift is a magnificent specimen of the bookbinders' art and is splendidly arranged. The outer coverings are of Masonic craft blue roan leather, heavily bolted in gold. In the center is the initial "Z" surmounted by a Marquess' coronet in gold. The address points to the fact that the connection of the lodge with the Dundas family extends over a period of 107 years, and that the lodge now meets in a beautiful hall built for the purpose by the second Earl of Zetland.

In returning thanks the provincial grand master said he felt the brethren would agree with him in the course he had adopted with regard to the proposed gift of plate. The memorial scheme was a very big one but he hoped and trusted that it would be carried through in its entirety. Not only would it constitute a fitting memorial to brethren who fell on the field of battle but it would provide a home for Freemasonry, which would be of the utmost value to the craft throughout the world. He explained that he was not initiated in that lodge because the duties on which he was engaged kept him at that time, 1868, in the south of England, but he took the earliest possible opportunity of becoming a member and also passing the chair.

West Yorkshire Province has also held its annual meeting during the past day or two, this year at Bradford. When the annual gathering took place in that city three years ago, there were 97 lodges in West Yorkshire, with a membership of 6600. Now there are 121 lodges with an aggregate membership of 8300. An interesting example in connection with Bradford Freemasonry has also just come to light. In 1852 J. A. Unna was master of Harmony Lodge, No. 600, 20 years later his son, C. F. Unna, occupied the same position; and last year the grandson, A. E. Unna, was the master. With regard to a movement for the formation of Masonic lodges for working class men, Sir William Raynor, the provincial grand master, deprecates the formation of "class" lodges; he also warns the brethren against lending any support to Freemasonry for women, or co-Masonry.

So great is the affection felt toward the craft by boys who have been educated in the Masonic school that some years ago a number of them banded together and formed a lodge to be composed of old boys of the school. This lodge, which is known as the Old Masonians Lodge, No. 2700, has just held its annual installation meeting, when four of the old boys were initiated.

SUCCESSION STATES' CONFERENCE IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The conference between the succession states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire began its work in Rome on April 7. The conference was composed of delegates from Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Rumania, and Tzecho-Slovakia. The Marquess Imperiali, former Italian Ambassador in London, was chairman. Count Sforza, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered the opening address.

The object of the conference was to decide on some technical points as to the best way of carrying out the stipulations of the peace treaties. It was assisted by experts of the various nations concerned. Count Sforza, in his opening address, concisely and clearly stated the object of the conference. He said: "The conference is to devise the means of executing the stipulations of the peace treaties of St. Germain and Trianon. These treaties recognized that the safest and fairest way of protecting the political and economic interests of the states here represented was to bring them together to discuss matters over among themselves. I trust that such an atmosphere of cordiality may prevail as to be conducive to transactions and agreements based on equity and, therefore, capable of promoting friendly political relations among the states here convened."

The conference was subdivided into two committees, one for the administrative and judicial affairs, the other for the financial ones. The two committees hold separate meetings, each attending to its own business, but their decisions were sanctioned by the conference in full session. The questions dealt with by the committees were the repartition among the several states, of the pensions and insurances of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the compensations covering war damage.

COAL INCIDENT IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A humorous incident connected with the present coal strike in Scotland is reported. In many parts of the country surface seams have been worked by the miners to provide coal for their own home. At one of these, on the Earl of Elgin's land in Fifeshire, the miners were busy one day recently when His Lordship paid them a visit and had a friendly talk with them. His Lordship did not seek to interfere with the men, but in the course of the conversation he let them know that he was not too well off for coal himself. The result was that in the course of the day a ton of coal was delivered gratis at his own door.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Madame Roland

A little girl standing on her bed and looking down out of her window on the statue of a king placed on a great bridge, with a crowd of people always coming and going around it.

A lovely woman, dressed in white, with thoughtful brow and radiant eyes looking up to the great statue of Liberty, with a crowd standing around her.

Between these two pictures the history of the French Revolution. This would sum up the life of Madame Roland.

Her name was Jeanne Marie Philpon, and she married Roland de la Platière. She was always called Manon and her husband was known by his Christian name, probably to distinguish him from his four brothers, so his wife is spoken of as Madame Roland.

At an early age Manon learned to read, and only flowers could take her away from her books. When still a child she read Plutarch's Lives. This book made her a lover of freedom, and unconsciously a republican.

When she grew up she had a great friend to whom she wrote, "My country is something to me; my attachment to it is a bond I feel in my heart."

Monsieur Roland was an inspector of commerce and had a great deal of writing to do on various subjects, and also wrote books. His wife was the means of Monsieur Roland making many important friends. One of these was Brissot, who edited a newspaper in Paris and asked the Rolands to write for it. He had traveled in America, and from him Madame Roland learned how the United States was governed. She came to the conclusion that a federation of republics would be the best government for France and would mean freedom and justice for all, and determined to work for it.

At this time France was governed by a king and queen (for the king usually followed the queen's advice) —Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. They both wished to do right, and they knew very little about the condition of their people and had no trustworthy counselors.

The new ideas which those who began the revolution tried to bring in, were put together as a motto or war cry: "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and were supposed to mean freedom for all to live in happiness; each person to help his neighbor as though he were a brother; no one set of persons to have everything to make life easy and pleasant while others had nothing. The first plan was that the King and Queen would help and France would still remain a kingdom, but Madame Roland never believed in this plan.

Just at the time when all sorts of people were making themselves into groups, each one trying to get their own plans made into laws, Monsieur and Madame Roland came to Paris. From living quietly in the country, Madame Roland suddenly found herself in the very center of all that was happening, and seeing daily the most interesting men of the time. They came to her house four evenings a week, and she went to the Assembly and heard speeches almost every day, and she herself, by the clearness of her aims, became the chief mover in many events, and the center of the party called "The Gironde."

Anyone happening into Madame Roland's salon at this time, might well have been amazed. The men present were, indeed, strange to look upon. Robespierre, dressed with the utmost neatness and care; Pétion, tall and handsome, who became Mayor of Paris and the idol of the mob; Brissot, dressed like an English Quaker and arranging classes to teach workmen's children the Constitution; Clavière, whose subject was finance, and Buzot, one of the "three incorruptibles"—Robespierre and Pétion being the other two—"who were never afraid to fight for what they believed."

After a time Monsieur and Madame Roland went back to Lyons and lived quietly, but soon determined to return to Paris, and quite unexpectedly Roland was made a member of the government. They moved into a beautiful house, magnificently gilded and decorated, and gave great receptions. And then another change came. The party of the Gironde, of which Madame Roland was the center, was broken up, her friends were scattered and she was imprisoned. It seemed like ruin and defeat, but she herself was victorious. In prison she was radiantly happy, surrounded by flowers, with her favorite books. She wrote her "Memoirs" and reviewed her life, knowing she had been true to her convictions. When she left her prison for the last time, having been sentenced to the guillotine, it is said that she looked up at the great clay statue of Liberty, and said, "Oh, Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!" She looked fresh and calm and smiling. It was from prison that she had written to her husband, who was with friends, "There is a harmony that sustains . . . above all things that may happen."

How to Grow the Canary Creeper

The canary creeper is a very pretty yellow-flowered climbing plant, which bears hundreds of quaintly shaped blossoms looking like tiny canary birds. It is rather a delicate plant to grow, and most folk sow the seed in frames or greenhouses. The seeds are rather large, and each one should be sown separately in a tiny hole or else they should be dropped a few inches apart along little drills about an inch or so deep.

You will be interested to notice the clever way in which the canary creeper climbs. It has no curling tendrils, like the grapevine and the pea, and its stems do not twine round their supports like those of the scarlet runner and the honeysuckle, but the leaf stalks, and sometimes the flower stalks, too, twist tightly round any smaller thing which they can reach, and so lift the plant higher and ever higher above the ground. Canary creepers will climb up sticks, strings, or wire netting, or will trail prettily along sunny banks, or droop down gracefully from hanging wire baskets or boxes, and right on until the autumn will delight you with their endless numbers of dainty yellow bird flowers.

The Button From France

"Put it in here till after school," said Dorothy Grace, opening the lid of nurse's button box; and Priscilla dropped her new button into the box very carefully. "This was no ordinary button, but a beautiful gilt one, with a picture of a pierrot in the center. It was a present from Paris and had just arrived that morning.

The new button found herself in one corner of the box facing all the others.

"Bon jour," she said, politely, and for a moment not a button spoke; they were so surprised. Then Pearly pulled herself together.

"Bon jour, Madame," she said. Pearly had lived on the right cuff of Priscilla's middy for nearly a year and so she knew some French.

The French button shone like the sun at noonday, she was so pleased to hear her own language.

"Vous parlez français?" she asked, which was rather a hard question for Pearly to answer. She couldn't very well say, "oui, oui," because she thought of all the French words she did not know, and she could not very well say, "non, non," because already she had "parlezed" a little—she had said, "bon jqur." So she bowed and said, "Un peu, Madame," which means "just a little." Then Pearly thought that perhaps this lovely French button was a royal lady, and should have been called "your majesty"; but then how did you say "your majesty" in French? She wished she had been more attentive in the French lessons, but she always liked arithmetic best.

The army button came to the rescue. He had been in France on Willie Wilkin's tunic, and Willie, who was nurse's nephew, had given her the button as a keepsake when he came home. Now in the army you talked French whether you had learned it or not, so the army button began, "Quest-ce que c'est? allez-vous-en, comme il faut, dormez bien mon petit chou," just to show what he could do. In spite of this outburst of eloquence, however, it ended in the French button telling her story in the best English she could, so that every one could understand what she said.

She began, "I saw first the sunlight in a Paris street. Some one puts me on a stall where there are brooches and fancy pins and all kinds of jewelry, what you call odd and end. It was at a fair, and there were stalls up and down the street, under big trees, and the people so gay they pass by and stop and look, and laugh and talk; it is grand fun."

"Were you on a stall in the street?" asked Pearly, very much surprised.

"Oui, oui," said the French button. "I think you have not such fairs in this country, or not so many, because I hear all les Anglaises—the English misses—say when they visit our fair, 'How in-ter-est-ing; I wish we had this at home!'"

"What else did they sell at the fair?" asked Bill, the boot button.

"At our little fair," came the answer, "we sell flowers, cheeses of cream, les ballons for the children, and at the stall next to ours Mère Maillard she sell pain d'épice—how do you call that?"

"We call that gingerbread," said the army button. "Willie Wilkins was the one to buy 'pain d'épice'; many a crumb's fallen past me as I sat on his tunic."

"Et les gaufres?" asked the French button. "You eat them, too?"

"Hot gofers! we did so," he said. "They had a stove right by the side of the road in one village and cooked 'em while you waited."

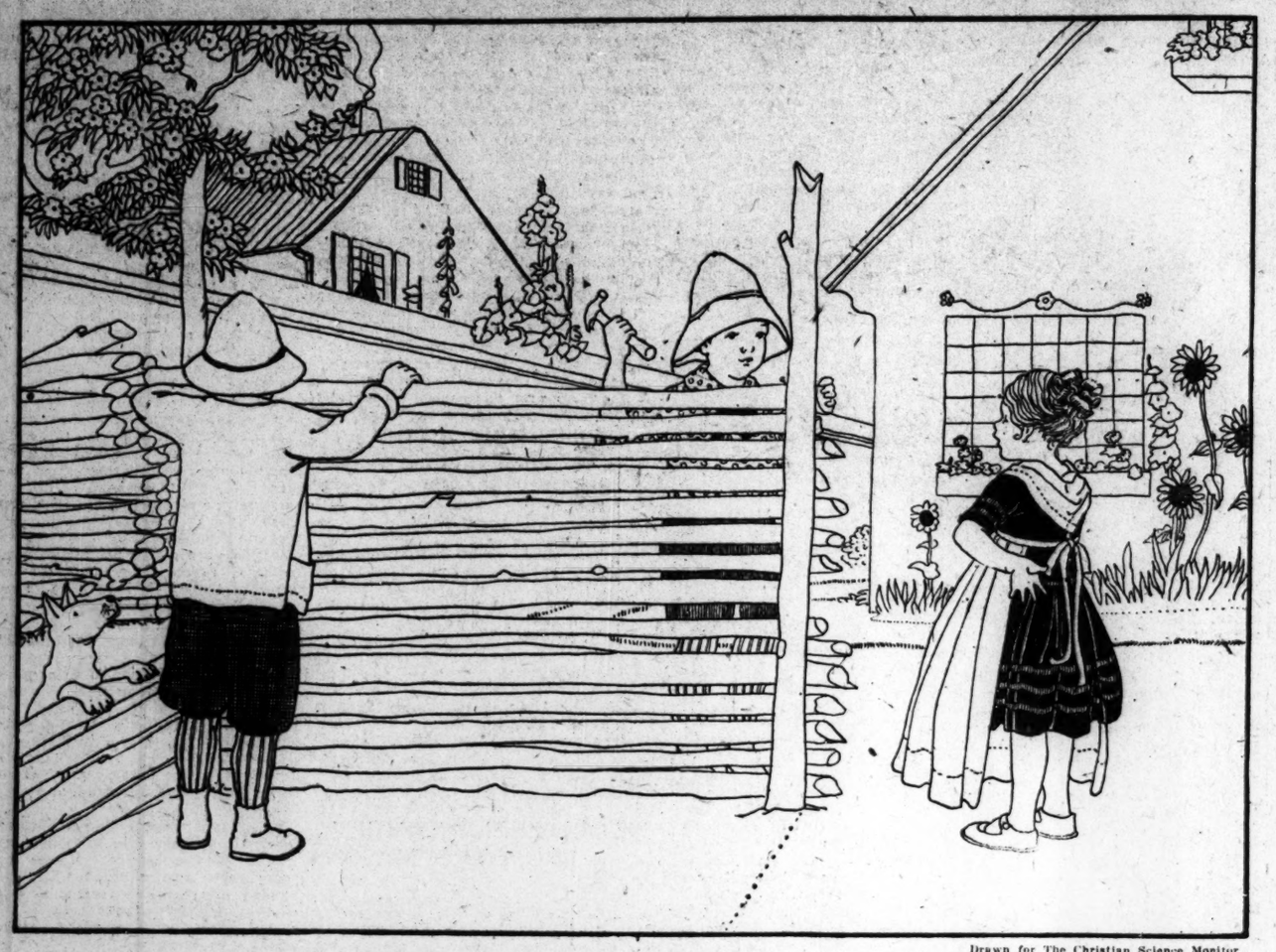
"Oui, oui," nodded the other, "at our fair tout le monde ate les gaufres."

"Who came to buy you?" asked Pearly.

"A very English miss," the French button said. "She look at me, and I hear her say, 'This will be the present for Priscilla and I take this brooch for Dorothy Grace.' She pick me up and the brooch, too, and she say to the woman at the stall, 'Combien—how much?'

"'Deux francs,' say the woman, and hold up two fingers. The English miss buy us, and—voilà mes amis!—I am come."

"We're remarkably glad to see you," said Willie Wilkins' button, and all the rest called out, "oui, oui," which, as every one knows, means, "yes, yes."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dudley helped Jim to select branches to nail across from one corner post to another

Playing Pioneers

The first heavy rain of the summer made playing on the beach impossible. Jane and Jim were somewhat at a loss to know what to do with themselves. Finally Jane got out her neglected doll and played with her, while Jim buried himself in his beloved "History of America." Jane felt sure Jim was planning more history games, and she put aside her doll after a while and came to his side.

"Jim," she said, "I think we've done enough discovering. Let's pretend America is pretty well discovered now and begin to settle the new land. I don't see the use of discovering anything unless you go to work and use it, and the way to use land is to live in it!"

"All right!" agreed Jim. "We'll be early settlers tomorrow when it stops raining and build a home in the wilderness."

"We'll be Mayflower Pilgrims," proposed Jane. "And I'll ask mother for a large white handkerchief to wear crossways around my neck, and you and Dudley (Jane never forgot to include the little boy next door in her plans) can wear your beach hats for steeple hats!" Dressing up for a "part" or playing charades was one of Jane's delights.

"Oh, Jane, won't it be fine if Father will let us use the firewood in the back yard that hasn't been chopped up? We can build a tree-house like the temporary homes some of the early settlers built in the southern colonies!"

The children's father not only gave his permission to use the firewood but assisted Jim in making fork-like pronged sticks of the larger branches and in placing four of these at the corners of the new home. When Dudley came to join the brother and sister the next day Jane explained to him that an earlier settler had assisted them in selecting the site for a home and in driving the first stakes. Dudley was delighted with the new play, for he loved making things. He fell to work helping Jim to select branches to nail across from one corner post to another, and soon a respectable framework of a house gladdened the boys' eyes. From the woods they brought armfuls of leafy branches which they interlaced in the framework and with which they thatched the roof.

By noon the temporary home was finished and three happy pioneers stepped inside their dwelling and heaved great sighs of satisfaction. It was Dudley who first spoke.

"Whoopee!" he said suddenly. "Did we bring no provisions from the old country, Mistress Jane?"

"Mistress Patience," corrected the little girl. "That is my Pilgrim name. But while you men have worked, so bravely the women have not been idle. Now, Goodman James and Goodman Dudley, I bid you close your eyes for the space of 100 seconds and when I say, 'Open,' your eyes shall judge whether the women have been thoughtful or no!"

Obediently the hungry Pilgrims closed their eyes and counted slowly for the hundred seconds to pass. Patience flew to the kitchen where she and her mother had prepared the surprise. There on a play-table were set paper plates piled high with generous sandwiches, tin cups brimming with milk, and a bowl of the children's favorite cookies! Smiling, Jane's mother helped her carry the little table very quietly out into the yard and set it down inside the new house between the boys, who sat with tightly shut eyes. When the command, "Open," came, mother had vanished and Jane sat with folded hands at the head of the little table. Goodman Jim and Goodman Dudley let out a whoop that would have done credit to young Indians, and they needed no second invitation to take their seats at the table. After lunch Patience neatly stacked the paper dishes and set them aside.

"Now that we have shelter and food," said Patience, who seemed to have taken the lead in the home-making game, "let us think of other needs in our new home. I have noticed that we have no way of telling time, and clocks are scarce."

"We must have a sundial!" exclaimed Jim. "Let's make one in front of our house!"

"How do you start to make one?" asked Dudley, ready for anything.

"We must find a shadow post—" began Patience.

"A gnomon, you mean," corrected Jim, who loved to use new words.

"Yes, a gnomon," agreed Jane, "and see where the tiny noon shadow falls, and mark that 12 o'clock.

So the boys found a smooth stout branch about three feet long and planted it in the sandy soil in front of the little house. With the aid of a string fastened to this and a sharp stick they described a large circle, and Jane marked carefully the Roman numeral XII in the direction of the small shadow cast, for she knew it was exactly noon when her mother prepared lunch.

"We'll have to wait till 3 o'clock to see where to put 'III' said Patience, forgetting the qualities of her name. "I wish the sun would hurry!"

"Oh, come on and play something else while we wait," said Dudley. "I am going to blaze a trail through the woods to the sea. Bring your jackknife, Jim, and we'll cut a notch in the trees as we go, so that we will be able to find the way back to our house."

The boys disappeared in the woods back of the cottage, but Patience sat thoughtfully regarding the beginnings of her sundial. She had been reading in Jim's books about sundials, and she remembered a verse she had seen quoted there. Carefully she printed the words in the sand within the sundial circle:

Let others tell of storms and showers
I mark the sunny morning hours.

Pussies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I had some cunning pussies
Come to my house to live,
They were so very well-behaved
No trouble did they give.

I seldom had to feed them
And then (it's queer I think)
Not milk but just plain water
They liked the best to drink.

They were very, very quiet;
I stroked their silky fur,
I'm sure they must have liked it,
Yet they didn't even purr.

They lived upon the table,
For pussies a funny place,
But I suppose you've guessed that these were
Pussy willows in a vase.

Cousin Wild Rabbit Writes a Letter

Two little rabbits, whose home was on a ranch, in talking together one day, decided to send a letter to their wild cousins who lived in the woods. They confided their plan to a friendly sparrow, who very kindly promised to act as postman, and convey the letter to Rabbit Land. The two bunnies accepted this offer, and asked Mr. Sparrow to return early next morning.

Glad to be of use to his furry friends, the little bird was on hand just at the right time, and found the letter waiting for him. Quickly he flew away with it to the woods where the wild rabbits dwelt, and thus started a correspondence. We will read some of the letters and let them tell the story. The following is one of them:

Dear cousin Buttercup:

All the wild rabbits who live in Fern Wood came to see me last night, and listened with the greatest interest to your letter. We stood around in a circle, and I read it aloud, but was frequently interrupted by exclamations of surprise and amusement. I am urgently requested to ask about your name, also Cousin Poppy's. One little rabbit laughed outright when I read them, and the rest of us really had to smile. You see we have always thought of Buttercups and Poppies as flowers, and it seems queer in our world to have such names given to rabbits. Of course I explained that we were just ordinary wild animals, and that you and Cousin Poppy lived in a state of civilization. Some of them did not understand what that meant, but Swifty, a very dear friend of mine, who has had a great deal of experience, tried to make it plain by saying that civilization was imprisonment, but that people and animals living in such a state do not know they are prisoners, because they have never known freedom such as we enjoy.

However, going back to names, when you write again, please explain to us how you came by Buttercup and Poppy. As I told you at the beginning of this letter, yours was listened to with great interest, and we want to know all you will write us, about the way you do things, or rather how they are done for you. We just can't imagine what living in a house would be like, and especially having people feed us, so we are all eagerly waiting for the next letter from you, and hope it will be a long one and full of information. I am writing by moonlight before joining my friends. It is a glorious night, and we are going for a frolic in the woods, so will close, with much love from Rabbit Land.

YOUR COUSIN WILD RABBIT.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

We stood around in a circle and I read it aloud

Nature's Clown

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Busy brother Bumble Bee,
Wonder what you're after?
In the room and out again,
Rocked with merry laughter.

Bump your head 'gainst window pane
Seventy times a minute;
What's the game you're playing at?
Wish that I was in it!

Gayest coat of softest down,
Striped red, black and yellow;
Wonder, are you Nature's clown?
Funny little fellow!

Coasting in Summer

Did you ever hear of children coasting down hill in summer time? It does seem an odd frolic, doesn't it? But they do, and glorious times those children have, sliding down the steep hillsides, over the smooth grassy slopes.

There are some towns among the Adirondacks where the grass grows tall and rather coarse. After a dry season it gets so brittle and dry that it is as smooth as glass, and just as slippery. Then the children get out their sleds, rub the runner vigorously with candle wax, and down they go like the wind!

You may imagine how funny it looks to see children in bright-colored, summer dresses and no hats, coasting down the grassy hills. But the climb up must be even more steep and slippery than it is over the snow. Out west, too, the tall buffalo grass makes excellent coasting surface, and where there are hills steep enough to coast on, the children have famous times coasting in summer.

There is another place, farther away, where children coast without snow. This is in Peru, South America. Up among the Andes mountains there is a hill, nearly 1000 feet high, and on a side of this hill is a mass of curiously-shaped rock which is called the "Bo-da-dero." This rock is grooved out in hollows, just as though an immense hand had been laid on the rock with outspread fingers, when it was soft, and had pressed it as you would soft dough. The result is a series of long grooves sloping steeply downward and forming a sort of toboggan slide on the smooth, glassy rock surface.

The children who live in the town of Cuzco, near by, have wonderful times coasting down this hill. And they do not have to have sleds at all! They just sit down, and—whizz! down they go with a rush! They land at the bottom of the hill in a bed of soft earth. Then up they jump and run around to an easily ascending slope, and go down again.

A Night in the Swamp

Think of camping within a few hours of New York and Philadelphia and missing one's way and having a real good adventurous time of it! But that is what we did, Pete and I, and it happened in this way: Having seen some beautiful photographs taken by an amateur and labeled Maurice River, and finding out that this river was in New Jersey, we became fired with the desire to explore it for ourselves some week-end. So we borrowed a canoe, bought a ticket from New York to a tiny village called Franklinville, and set out.

A farmer on the station platform at Franklinville pointed out the Maurice River. "Just cut across Tim Boles' back lot there, t'other side them willows, and yer'll see it." We put the canoe on our heads and climbed the fence. Presently we came to a ditch half full of ruby-colored water. As there was no other water in sight, we knew we were at the headwaters of our river. We launched the canoe and stepped in. How foolish we felt, though, as we meandered through the meadow, our heads just above the grass and a dozen cattle staring at our intrusion. We were a long time in that meadow, the stream twisted around so, but at last found ourselves entering an alder swamp. Now it was cool and dark, like the inside of a cave, and so tangled that we were forced to get out our wee ax and cut our way through. This was real work, and we took off our collars and rolled up our sleeves and began to feel at home. It began to look as though it would be a real camping trip, after all.

About noon another stream joined ours and converted it into a respectable sized river. We stopped for lunch on the edge of a pasture lot and, as we were sure we would be at our journey's end before evening, consumed all of our grub, with the exception of four soda crackers and an apple. Now the trees were tall and slim, standing up from a tangled mass of briars and grasses and great clumps of purple milkweed. The birds shouted at us as we rounded the bends. In little pockets lily pads overlaid the surface, and sometimes a lone, perfect blossom floated, fragrant and white. A month before these places must have been like drifted snow.

Along in the afternoon we reached a mill pond and decided that we were nearing our destination. So we moved along very slowly, laughing and chatting and enjoying the scenery. Then we accosted three small lads leaning over the bridge across the mill race and found that we were at Willow Grove, a place too small for the map, and that no one knew how far we were from Millville, the town of hotels and dinners, and other comforts.

"You won't get there 'fore nine," shouted one boy after us, which made us smile, because we were sure that we would.

But when the evening shadows began to trail out across the water Pete grew serious. "It'll not be much fun running a strange river after dark," he scolded. We did not talk much after that but slogged along in earnest. The canoe slewed around the sharp corners until the wave-tips splashed over. The water was so swift that we had to stroke lively to keep from being swept into one bank or the other. But our eyes took in the beauty of the scenery—the many shades of green, the bright flowers, the brighter berries, the fluffs of cloud in the deepening blue.

Slowly daylight melted into night. A few stars blew into flame; there was no moon, and it became very dark. We were now passing through a swamp, and could scarcely see beyond the bow. Finally we were forced to stop. It was not the kind of place one would choose for a camp-site. We lit a rolled-up newspaper and by its smoky flare discovered a patch of fairly dry soil, just big enough to hold the canoe and party. Patiently we stumbled about in the dark gathering twigs and once we had our fire going discomfort disappeared completely. A cosy home was suddenly born in the wilderness and for the manyeth time we realized that the comfort and friendliness of a campfire is past all understanding.

We were naturally hungry after strenuous paddling from noon—when we had had a light lunch—to 9 at night. Our larder contained just four crackers and an apple. We cut the apple in two and ate it with two of the crackers. The other two we saved for breakfast. As we nibbled we talked of the comforts and luxuries only a few hours away and decided that they did not compare with our blessings. Although stranded in a swamp, without blankets and dressed for Broadway, did we not have an upturned canoe for a roof, a handful of leaves for a mattress and the song of moving waters for a lullaby?

Wisps of night still clung to the western sky when we woke. There was no breakfast to delay us. We pushed off and found our course open and easy. For two hours we glided through marvelous beauty. A thick growth of shrubs and trees and grapevine cluttered both shores, while bushes of crimson berries brought memories of winter holidays. At last the river eased its pace and opened out into wide marshes filled with arrowheads and lily pads, and then merged into a huge artificial lake. And there at the far end, gazing at us over the tree tops, were a number of tall chimneys, telling us that we had found Millville at last and that the navigation of the Maurice had been accomplished. We were both happy and hungry, but especially happy, for had we not found a real outdoor adventure at the very city gates?

LAND TAX BILL AN AID TO FARMERS

Federal Levy on Unimproved Resources, It Is Pointed Out, Would Benefit—To Penalize Monopolies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Apprehension on the part of the farmers, the real farmers, who own and operate their property as a productive enterprise, that the imposition of a land tax would bear hard on them and increase their tax liabilities, is unfounded, and is based largely on misunderstanding carefully fostered by the monopolistic interests that hold millions of unproductive acres out of use for the sake of private profit, and who escape their fare share of taxation.

This is in brief the answer of Oscar E. Keller, Representative from Minnesota, elected as an independent, author of the pending land tax bill, to the opposition voiced from time to time by farmers to the policy of taxing idle land as means of compelling its utilization for productive purposes and distribution of the large holdings of natural resources that have accumulated from generation to generation in the United States in the hands of the few.

"This bill," said Mr. Keller, "will not hurt any bona fide farmer in the United States, but it is extremely likely to hit quite a number of gentlemen who 'farm the farmers' quite successfully. It is these gentlemen who are making all the noise, but with ventriloquial skill they are attempting to make it appear that the voice of privilege comes from the real farming interests.

Improvements Exempt

"In the first place," continued the Minnesota Representative, "the bill provides for the complete exemption of all farm improvements in or on the land, whether buildings, machinery, implements, fences, wells, live stock, crops, clearing, draining, fertilizing or preparing the ground for cultivation. Not only this, but the bill also allows an additional exemption of $10,000 of land value to each land owner. More important yet, however, is the fact that in determining the value of farm lands, the determination 'shall primarily take into consideration the land's capitalized potential productive return when put to its best use, and its proximity to markets and availability for purposes other than farming.'"

Under these provisions it is extremely doubtful if more than 1 or 2 per cent of all the farms in the United States would pay one penny of taxes under this proposed law, and those farms which would pay would, in practically all cases, not be 'bona fide' farms at all, but the estates of 'country gentlemen.'"

Monopolies Cited

In his argument in support of the bill, Mr. Keller presents facts and figures to show the extent to which natural resources are monopolized by railroad, coal, and oil barons, whose contribution to the Treasury, in the form of taxation, he claims, is out of all proportion to the enormous profits they make out of the properties they operate and the land they hold idle while its value is increasing with the growth and demands of the community.

"Of the 16,153,000,000 tons of anthracite coal underlying the fields of Pennsylvania," said Mr. Keller, "more than 44 per cent is owned by the Reading Company alone. Sixty thousand acres of Connelsville coal, which Charles M. Schwab testified before the Industrial Commission in 1910 could not be bought for $60,000 an acre, is owned by the United States Steel Corporation. Not content with taking a reasonable profit as the result of ownership of these natural resources, these grasping concerns have the supreme effrontery to participate in a conspiracy to curtail production, as a result of which the public is charged $20 a ton for coal which costs approximately $2.40 a ton to produce at the mine mouth.

Oil and Mineral Holdings

"The same condition exists in the ownership of our oil lands. The Standard Oil group owns the bulk of our petroleum-producing fields, and at least a score of individual stockholders have piled up fortunes of from $25,000,000 to $250,000,000 through ruthless exploitation of the privileges which our taxation system has permitted them to retain.

"A like condition exists in iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, silver, salt, potash and all the fertilizers necessary for profitable farming. In all these lines the bulk of the natural resources are owned by a comparatively few persons who oppress Labor and exploit the general public and are allowed to do this because the property they hold out of use remains almost untaxed. If this property were taxed it would have to be developed in order to pay the taxes, and the consequent increase in production would bring down prices by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand.

Private Timber Holdings

"Lumber and water power are monopolized to even a greater extent. The following sentences are taken from a governmental report on the lumber industry:

"'Five-elevenths of the country's privately-owned standing timber is in the Pacific northwest (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana), 1,013,000,000,000 feet. One-half of this is now owned by 37 holders. In the southern pine region there are 634,000,000,000 feet of privately-owned timber. Sixty-seven holders own 39 per cent of the long yellow leaf pine, 29 per cent of the cypress, 19 per cent of the short-leaf and loblolly pine, and 11 per cent of the hard woods. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, there are 100,000,000,000 feet of privately-owned timber. In Wisconsin, 96 holders have three-fourths of all the timber. In Michigan 110 holders have 66 per cent. In Minnesota, six holders have 54 per cent of the very valuable white and Norway pine, 16 per cent of the other conifers, and 2 per cent of the hard woods. Taking all three states, 215 holders own 65 per cent of all the timber. Three vast holdings alone, those of the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company (including their subsidiary companies), together have 228,000,000,000 feet. These three holdings have enough standing timber to build an ordinary five or six room frame house for each of the 16,000,000 families in the United States in 1900. If sawed into lumber and placed into cars, their timber would load a train about 100,000 miles long.'

"Water power is monopolized to a still more dangerous degree. According to Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, eighteen corporations control more than one-half of the total water power used in public service throughout the United States. Furthermore, 120 public corporations own and are holding undeveloped and out of use an amount of water power equal to four-fifths of all there is developed and in use by all the public service corporations in the United States."

SOCIALISTS LOSE FREE SPEECH CASE

New York Appeals Court Upholds Right of City to Deny License to Street Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The right of the Common Council of the City of Mt. Vernon to enact ordinances regulating the use of the public streets for holding public meetings was upheld on Saturday by Justice Harrington Putnam in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, thus reversing the decision of the Supreme Court, which last fall declared the ordinance unconstitutional. It was under this ordinance that Mayor Kincaid of Mt. Vernon ordered the arrest of a number of "soap box" speakers, including the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Miss Rose Schneidermann, president of the New York Women's Trade Union League; the Rev. Norman Thomas, editor of the World Tomorrow; Mrs. Blanche N. Hays and others who attempted to hold street meetings without a permit from the Mayor. Dr. Holmes charged unfair and unjust discrimination on the part of the Mayor who, he declared, sought to enforce the ordinances against Socialist and Farmer-Labor supporters, but not against Republican or Democratic speakers.

Justice Keogh, of the Supreme Court, held that the ordinance requiring speakers to obtain a permit from the Mayor was unconstitutional and unreasonable because it gave one man too much power. He dismissed Mrs. Hays and two men who were arrested and brought before him for having attempted to hold a street meeting after a permit had been refused them.

Justice Putnam, of the Appellate Division, wrote in his opinion that the court considered the ordinance came clearly within the terms of the city charter; and that therefore public speaking on the streets was allowable only after such a permit was granted; meetings without such permission were unlawful and it was the duty of the police to arrest those attempting to hold unlawful meetings. If discrimination were felt, he added, it was not the province of those who felt discriminated against to take the law into their own hands and hold a meeting in defiance of the ordinance. A permit improperly withheld could be compelled through mandamus.

GENERAL STRIKE FAILS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The general strike ordered by the trades unions is generally conceded to have proved a failure, few trades responding to the strike call. The government is protecting nonunion laborers, the number of which is increasing daily in the port area, where the stoppage has been most seriously felt.

DEFENSE MEASURES DIVIDE CONGRESS

Many Important Bills Pending in Both Houses—Appropriations for Army and Navy and Control of Packers on Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confronted by such issues as the peace resolution and disarmament, involving the international policy of the United States, Congress will today enter a week fraught with significance to the Administration.

Aside from the main issues, questions arising out of the consideration of the size of the army, the control of the meat-packing industry of the country, and stricter enforcement of the national prohibition act, will necessitate close team work between the White House and leaders on Capitol Hill.

The nation will witness the somewhat unusual procedure of one House of Congress struggling to increase the size of the standing military forces of the country while conferees between both Houses are locking horns on a proposition involving the reduction of land forces as well as naval armaments. It is expected the latter issue, in which the hand of President Harding is beginning to show itself, will result in an amicable agreement between the two Houses after one of the most memorable struggles of the present situation.

Army Bill Contested

The army appropriation bill, carrying approximately $335,000,000, will hold the center of the stage in the Senate during the greater part of this week. Strenuous efforts will be made to reduce the size of the standing army from 170,000, as reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, to 150,000, the size agreed upon in the House. It is over this question that the real fight on the bill will be made. If the Senate upholds its committee, the result will be to throw the question into controversy between the two Houses, with the prospects that the lower figure supported by the House will finally remain in the bill.

It is the plan of Senate leaders to take up the packer control bill, recently passed by the House, as soon as the military measure is out of the way. The bill which the Senate will pass is expected to be identical to the legislation agreed upon in the last session. Opposition by the "Big Five" meat packers has succumbed in the face of certain action by Congress.

Another problem which the Senate is prepared to take up this week is mapped out by the Education and Labor Committee. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, its chairman, will get down to work on the final draft of his bill creating a separate department of public welfare. President Harding is anxious that this campaign pledge to the people be fulfilled as speedily as possible, but it faces opposition from educational sources and from the Roman Catholic Church that forecasts a long and strenuous fight.

Navy Bill Divides Houses

Under a special "gag" rule in the House, the Naval Appropriation Bill will be sent to conference, probably tomorrow. The House conferees will be given explicit instructions to disagree to practically all Senate amendments, and to insist upon the acceptance of a counter proposal for the calling of a disarmament conference, put forward by the Foreign Affairs Committee, that would give President Harding an absolutely free hand in formulating plans for the suggested conference.

According to a prearranged program, the Porter peace resolution will be taken up in the House on Thursday. The resolution was redrafted by the Foreign Affairs Committee last week as a substitute for the Knox proposal to repeal the declaration of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. It meets with the aproval of President Harding, and will be adopted without much opposition.

Enforcement Issue

One other matter of prime importance awaits the attention of the House this week. Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, intends to call up his bill to supplement the enforcement act under which beer would be outlawed as a medicine and further restrictions placed on the use of whisky and wines for non-beverage purposes. It is expected the chief issue to be raised during its consideration will involve the transferral of the enforcement powers to the Attorney-General. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, desire the transfer, while most of the prohibition members of the House are strongly opposed to taking enforcement out of the hands af the Treasury Department.

Passage of the Sweet bill, creating a veterans bureau, under which all activities connected with the welfare of the nation's former service men are to be reorganized, will take place in the House, probably on Wednesday. The bill is an Administration measure, but is backed by the Democrats as well, being regarded as the best method of guaranteeing a square deal to the disabled soldiers.

GOLD SHIPMENT ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The steamship Saxonia, of the Cunard Line, arrived here on Saturday bringing between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in gold consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEW VOLSTEAD BILL

Certain Medical Men Hope to Bring About Adverse Action by Congress—Protest Against Restriction of Medical Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts are being made by certain members of the medical profession to influence Congress to act adversely on the new Volstead bill. A letter in the interest of medical "liberty," of which the following is a part, has been sent out as part of the campaign:

"The purpose of this letter is to bring to the attention of the physicians of the country the significance of recent and pending legislation affecting their liberty in the selection of remedies. While the restrictions of the Volstead act form the basis of the letter, we wish distinctly to disclaim any intention of initiating among physicians a propaganda for or against prohibition. In fact, from the present point of view, it is immaterial whether a physician does or does not believe in prohibition.

"The point at issue is the right of the physician to select his remedies and to decide what doses of these remedies each patient requires.

"Further, it should be pointed out that the Volstead act contains the most drastic legislation affecting the medical profession yet enacted. A physician becomes a criminal by the mere fact of writing a prescription for more than a pint of whisky for one patient within 10 days, and, so far as the revocation of his permit is concerned, is denied his constitutional right of trial by jury.

"The precedent established by the Volstead act restricting medical practice, should, if physicians value their therapeutic liberty, be met with a protest which will command attention. Today it is alcohol, tomorrow it may be any remedy which falls under the ban.

"We would suggest that the physicians of the country write to their senators and representatives in Congress in terms which leave no doubt with respect to their attitude concerning the regulation of therapeutic procedure by statute."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Photo-engravers have returned to work here during a 60-day truce pending the working out of a new contract and resort to arbitration if this is difficult. The strike was confined to newspaper plants and shops making cuts for newspapers.

CONTROVERSY OVER IOWA CELEBRATION

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Controversy over a proposed celebration to be held at Lowden, Iowa, June 11, under the auspices of the American Legion Post there, has resulted in the resignation of the Mayor and protests from other legion posts in the vicinity, it being alleged that the Saturday nearest June 13 had always been celebrated in Lowden as a feast day in commemoration of the German victory over France in 1871. Three hundred representatives of 13 American Legion posts in Cedar, Linn and Jones counties held a mass meeting at Olin to protest against the celebration, and Lowden Legion representatives then agreed to postpone it until June 25. The celebration was originally planned for June 2, but later members of the Lowden post asked the city council for a change to June 11. Mayor Mowry declined to make the change, asserting it was a pro-German move. Other members of the city council agreed to the change, and the Mayor resigned.

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Women's Cotton Union Suits
Reg. sizes, 34, 36 and 38, at $1.00 Suit
Outsizes, 40, 42 and 44, at $1.25 Suit
In regular and bodice tops in both lace and tight knee.

Women's Combed Cotton Union Suits
Reg. sizes, 34, 36 and 38, at $1.25 Suit
Outsizes, 40, 42 and 44, at $1.50 Suit
Women's combed cotton union suits in regular and bodice tops and tight knee.

Women's Springfield Union Suits
Reg. sizes, 34, 36 and 38, at $1.50 Suit
Outsizes, 40, 42 and 44, at $1.75 Suit
Women's Springfield union suits in regular top and tight knee, in flesh and white.

Women's Mercerized Lisle Union Suits
Reg. sizes, 34, 36 and 38, at $2.00 Suit
Outsizes, 40, 42 and 44, at $2.25 Suit
Women's fine mercerized lisle union suits in regular and bodice tops, tight knee, in flesh and white.

Women's Richelieu Union Suits
Reg. sizes, 34, 36 and 38, at $2.25 Suit
Outsizes, 40, 42 and 44, at $2.50 Suit
Women's Richelieu mercerized lisle union suits, regular and bodice tops, tight knee, in flesh and white.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS LENGLEN WINS HARD COURT TITLE

Defeats Mrs. F. I. Mallory of the United States, in Straight Sets—W. T. Tilden 2d Wins the Men's Title on Saturday

ST. CLOUD, France (Friday)—Miss Suzanne Lengien of France won the woman's hard court singles tennis championship by defeating Mrs. F. I. Mallory of the United States here yesterday in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. There was no question of the superiority of Miss Lengien, whose heavy volleying beat down her American opponent. In the volleying there were often 15 or 20 exchanges before scoring.

Mrs. Mallory started strongly and kept up until the fourth game when her game broke down completely. After that she rallied at times, only to fall into weak volleying again at the crucial moments.

ST. CLOUD, France (Saturday) — W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the world's grass court tennis champion, won the men's world's hard court tennis singles championship Saturday, defeating M. Washer of Belgium in the finals, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Suzanne Lengien and Mrs. Golding of France won the women's doubles world's hard court tennis championship by defeating Miss Holman and Mrs. Peacock of England in the finals, 6—2, 6—2.

Tilden outclassed Washer in the first set. The champion had difficulty with his service, which was once broken through, and in two other games his play was below his usual standard. He showed improvement, however, in the last two games, taking the eighth from Washer on the Belgian's service and then winning on his own service in the final game with the loss of only one point.

In the second set Tilden rallied after being behind, one game to three, and outplayed Washer, who was beginning to slow up from his strenuous efforts to cover the court against Tilden's fine placing. The champion's chop stroke, which had been offset to some extent by the Belgian's speed, now became more effective and Tilden used it constantly.

Tilden quickly ran into the lead in the third set, 3—0. Washer won the fourth, sixth and eighth games when Tilden took things easily. The American forced Washer to make most of his shots from an awkward position and often forced him out of the court, so that he netted the ball and hit out with great frequency.

The match showed that there was no player in the tournament able to give Tilden a hard battle in the singles. He came through the tournament without at any time being really extended. The crowd which watched the play of the final match gave him an ovation such as never has been given a player in France. It cheered for fully five minutes after a beautiful pass down the sidelines, out of reach of Washer as he plunged toward the net, won the match. Washer played hard and showed great speed in covering the court. His forehand drives were made with great force and accuracy and at times Tilden could not return them. It was the best tennis Washer has displayed in the tournament and probably in his career.

Gerbault of France and Albarran of Armenia defeated Max Decugis and Mr. Borotra of France in the men's doubles, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, and meet A. H. Gobert and W. H. Laurentz of France in the finals.

GRASSHOPPERS ARE CHAMPIONS

Capture the Championship of Switzerland From Young Boys by 3 to 1 in Football Final

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Grasshoppers of Zurich defeated Young Boys of Berne by 3 goals to 1 recently at Zurich in the final match for the Swiss Association football championship. Young Boys set off to attack the moment the game started. Their efforts did not meet with great success, however, and the Grasshoppers managed for the most part to hold the upper hand. A free kick for infringement of the rules gave the Young Boys an opportunity soon, but the ball was sent over the goal. Then the Grasshoppers got properly going, and, after the ball had rebounded into play from an upright, netted the first goal, when the game had been in progress only six minutes. When play recommenced the Grasshoppers got going again, but the Young Boys' forwards contrived to regain possession of the ball and attack in force. In the thirty-fourth minute of the game a free kick enabled the Young Boys' inside right to get away, and he succeeded in finding the net. The Zurich forwards made several descents and two corners were obtained against the Young Boys, but without result. Half-time arrived with the score at 1 to 1.

Not long after the resumption a pretty piece of combination among the Grasshoppers' forwards ended in their scoring a second goal. Young Boys were soon attacking again, however, but could not pass the opposing goal keeper. Two corners against the Young Boys gave no result, while two efforts at the other end were equally fruitless. After some ding-dong play the Grasshoppers' attack broke well away and obtained a 3-to-1 lead as the result of a superb shot. The enthusiasm of the Zurich crowd at this point was unbounded. Young Boys tried a slight alteration of positions, but without any appreciable effect, and when the whistle sounded Grasshoppers stood winners of the championship of Switzerland. After the match, Mr. Henniger of Geneva, president of the Swiss Football Association, handed the challenge cup to the victors, with a few well-chosen words, to which representatives of the Grasshoppers and the Young Boys responded.

E. SIMMS LEADS THE FINAL LIST

Has 31 Goals to His Credit in Third Division of the English Association Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By scoring two goals for Luton Town against Southend United on May 2, Ernest Simms brought his season's total to 31, and thus ended up at the head of the list of goal-scorers in the third division of the English Association Football League. George Whitworth of Northampton, was runner-up with a total of 27 goals to his credit, and J. Conner, the Crystal Palace center-forward came in a close third with a total of 26. It is worthy of note, by the way, that Conner played in every match for the champion team in the third division, during season 1920-21. A. S. Leigh of Bristol Rovers, wound up the season in great style, by scoring four of the five goals obtained against Exeter City on May 2, this bringing his total past the 20 mark. Ellis Crompton, obtaining the other goal in the same match, succeeded in reaching double figures, being the twenty-ninth player in the third division to claim this distinction. In addition to Conner, John Doran of Brighton and Hove Albion, was successful in finding the net twice on May 7, which feat enabled him to draw level with Francis Hoddinott of Watford, and W. E. Rawlings of Southampton in the fifth place. The final list:

Player and club—	Goals
Ernest Simms, Luton Town	31
George Whitworth, Northampton	27
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	26
J. Edmondson, Swansea Town	23
Francis Hoddinott, Watford	22
John Doran, Brighton and Hove Albion	22
W. E. Rawlings, Southampton	22
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	21
W. J. Smith, Queen's Park Rangers	20
H. E. King, Brentford	18
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	17
C. W. Bailey, Reading	17
J. Birch, Queen's Park Rangers	16
J. Gregory, Queen's Park Rangers	15
George Travers, Norwich City	15
A. A. Dominy, Southampton	15
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	14
William Lockett, Northampton	14
James Moore, Southampton	14
Beale, Merthyr Town	14
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	13
William Batty, Swindon Town	12
Peter Ronald, Watford	11
W. Devlin, Newport County	11
T. A. Nuttall, Southend United	11
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	10
Alan Mathieson, Luton Town	10
Reginald Boyne, Brentford	10
Ellis Crompton, Bristol Rovers	10
William Wright, Exeter City	9
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	9
William Keen, Millwall	9
Edward Rodgerson, Brighton and Hove Albion	9
Charles White, Watford	9
Charles Vowles, Exeter City	9
A. Smith, Grimsby Town	9
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County	8
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham	8
J. Clarke, Grimsby Town	8
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town	8
E. Menlove, Crystal Palace	8
Thomas Hall, Gillingham	8
Boxley, Bristol Rovers	8

NEW SOUTH WALES BEATS VICTORIA

Former Team Is Winner in the Interstate Lawn Tennis Matches by a Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In view of Davis Cup possibilities, the form of both sides in the interstate lawn tennis matches was watched closely. The defeat of Victoria by New South Wales by a rubber was a surprise for the visitors, who included G. L. Patterson, but a more unexpected event was the victory achieved by Norman Peach, New South Wales, over the Australian champion, Patterson, J. B. Hawkes, the young Geelong player, was in fine form.

New South Wales took 11 rubbers, 27 sets, and 245 games to Victoria's 10 rubbers, 25 sets, and 240 games. If N. E. Brookes had played for Victoria, the margin would probably have been in favor of his State.

Patterson's backhand was again his weakest point in the duel with Peach, which the latter won in two straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. The winner's return of service was superior and his passing shots often had Patterson in difficulties.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM WINS

RANELAGH, Ireland — The American polo team, preparing for the international cup matches, played a brilliant practice game here Saturday. A team composed of Louis Stoddard, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. W. Webb and Devereux Milburn defeated a team composed of C. C. Rumsey, E. W. Hopping, F. T. Hunter and Ashton, by 13 goals to 2.

WASHINGTON IS TRACK WINNER

Two Records Are Broken in Northwestern Conference Meet by J. L. Pratt and A. M. Tuck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington—The University of Washington won the Northwestern Conference Athletic Association track meet held Saturday on Orger Field with the break-up of the Pacific Coast Conference. The contest was the big meet of the year with seven institutions entered, including four Olympic stars. Oregon Agricultural College took second, University of Idaho and University of Oregon tied for third place; State College of Washington fourth, University of Montana fifth, and Whiteman College sixth.

The four Olympic stars in the meet were E. I. Jenne '21, Washington State; A. R. Pope of the University of Wisconsin; A. M. Tuck of the University of Oregon; Leon Perrine of the University of Idaho.

With ideal conditions, two Northwest records were broken and two tied. J. L. Pratt '23, of the University of Washington, ran the 440-yard dash in 49 2-5s. over the standing record of 49 3-5s. A. M. Tuck of the University of Oregon smashed the javelin record of 186 ft. when he threw 190ft. 4in. V. Hurley of the University of Washington tied the 220-yard hurdle record of 24 3-5s., and Frankland of the University of Wisconsin, and Draper of Oregon Agricultural College, tied at 6ft. 1 7-8in. in the high jump, which is the Northwest record. V. Hurley of the University of Washington was high point man with 15 points and Draper, of the Oregon Agricultural College, was second with 12 points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Hurley, Washington; Snook, Oregon Agricultural College, second; Hemenway, Oregon, third; Stering, Montana, fourth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Hurley, Washington; Snook, Oregon Agricultural College, second; Hemenway, Oregon, third; Sterling, Montana, fourth. Time—21⅝s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. L. Pratt, Washington; Eaton, Idaho, second; Hollinger, Oregon Agricultural College, third; Douglas, Washington, fourth. Time—49⅘s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Harsch, Idaho; Beall, Washington, second; H. Michel, Washington State, third; Peltier, Oregon, fourth. Time—1m. 57⅘s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Walkley, Oregon; Scea, Oregon Agricultural College, second; Davis, Washington, third; Lewis, Montana, fourth. Time—4m. 31⅕s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Gill, Idaho; Hobart, Oregon Agricultural College, second; Rowlee, Washington State, third; Washburn, Washington State, fourth. Time—9m. 50s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Draper, Oregon Agricultural College; Loomis, Washington State, second; Kuhnhausen, Oregon, third; Sterling, Montana, fourth. Time—15⅗s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by V. Hurley, Washington; Draper, Oregon Agricultural College, second; Loomis, Washington State, third; Hemenway, Oregon, fourth. Time—24⅗s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Washington (Douglas, Beall, Hathaway and Pratt); Idaho, second (Graf, Vanhoesen, Harsch and Eaton); Oregon, third (Sunderleaf, Peltier, Wyatt and Collins); only three teams entered. Time—3m. 26⅘s.

High Jump—Frankland, Washington, and Draper, Oregon Agricultural College, tied for first place, 6ft. 1⅞in; Persine, Idaho, third, 5ft. 10in.; Jenne, Washington State, fourth, 4ft. 8in.

Broad Jump—Won by Snook, Oregon Agricultural College, 21ft. 11in.; Spogen, Montana, second, 21ft. 6⅛in.; Ross, Oregon Agricultural College, third, 21ft. 5⅛in.; Irving, Idaho, fourth, 21ft.

Pole-Vault—Won by Jenne, Washington State, 12ft. 6in.; Linton, Washington, second, 11ft. 6in.; Baker, Washington State, third, 10ft. 6in.; Porter, Montana, fourth, out at 10ft. where bar started.

Shotput—Won by Pope, Washington, 44ft. 6in.; Powell, Oregon Agricultural College, second, 44ft.; Strahan, Oregon, third, 42ft. 6½in.; MacGowan, Montana, fourth, 42ft. ½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Pope, Washington, 139ft. 10in.; MacGowan, Montana, second, 137ft. 10in.; Hamilton, Washington State, third, 127ft. 4in.; Tuck, Oregon, fourth, 125ft. 10in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Tuck, Oregon, 190ft. 4in.; Irving, Idaho, second, 171ft. 6in.; Dolton, Oregon Agricultural College, third, 170ft. 6½in.; Perrine, Idaho, fourth, 160ft. 9in.

PRINCETON WINS IN RECORD TIME

Orange and Black Defeats the University of California in a Great Eight-Oared Race

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Breaking the record for the Lake Carnegie course and giving one of the finest exhibitions of rowing ever seen here, the Princeton University eight-oared crew defeated the University of California over a 1¾-mile course in 8m. 53 4-5s. California's time was 8m. 59 4-5s. The former record was 9m. 1s., made by Cornell University in 1910.

Although the Princeton oarsmen jumped into the lead at the start and were never headed, it was the great work of California in clinging desperately to the stern of the Tiger shell that accounted in part for the new figures. The powerful oarsmen from the Pacific Coast fought doggedly, stroke for stroke, with the winning eight over the full distance.

Conditions were excellent when the two crews caught the water. Both eights opened with a high stroke which was to mark the progress of the entire 1¾-mile contest. Water with just a ripple, and a favoring breeze helped to carry the shells along at an unusually fast pace.

Princeton caught the water first and using a stroke of more than 40 to the minute, shoved the nose of its shell ahead before 30 seconds had elapsed. California, rowing 43, started badly, its beat being ragged. The Tigers held their form well and with a long drive and pull edged out in front steadily until at the half-mile mark Princeton was leading the Bears by a quarter of a length.

At this point, California had smoothed out its stroke and both crews were 36 to the minute. The westerners, however, were rowing a rather short, choppy stroke without leg drive and much of the power was applied almost exclusively with an arm pull. The Princeton shell ran far more evenly and faster between strokes than did the western combination.

As the mile flags were passed Princeton was a full length ahead and this was increased slightly at the 1¼. Coxswain K. H. Repath of California called for a final spurt and Stroke A. E. Larsen answered readily. The beat was raised to 40, and inch by inch the Bears began to creep up. J. H. Leh, the Princeton stroke, also raised his beat to correspond, with the result that under the better oarsmanship, Princeton's shell lengthened its lead to 1¼ lengths as the rival craft shot over the line.

Princeton showed greater power in the final dash, and in the last 50 yards was rowing 42 to California's 40 strokes and getting a far faster pace and glide than the heavier and more powerful westerners. The summary:

PRINCETON - CALIFORNIA VARSITY RACE

Won by Princeton University (Bow, J. M. Brush; No. 2, H. B. Fleming; No. 3, S. W. Milne; No. 4, J. S. Curtiss; No. 5, J. B. Lewis; No. 6, J. L. Sinclaire; No. 7, H. F. Brigham; Stroke, J. H. Leh; Coxswain, R. B. Schull); University of California, second (Bow, J. M. Rogers, Capt.; No. 2, E. F. Marquardson; No. 3, L. A. Brown; No. 4, T. G. Kemp; No. 5, R. C. Downs; No. 6, D. A. McMillan; No. 7, F. G. Mehan; Stroke, A. E. Larson; Coxswain, K. H. Redpath). Time—8m. 53⅘s.

MICHIGAN WINS FROM ILLINOIS

Wolverines Defeat Illinois in Second of Their Western Conference Baseball Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois — In a game featured by an abundance of hits, many of which were for extra bases, University of Michigan defeated the University of Illinois here Saturday afternoon, 10 to 4, in the second of their Western Conference Baseball Championship.

Michigan scored in the second and third on consecutive hits. In the fourth, however, the visitors drove pitcher C. L. Jackson '22, from the box under an avalanche of five hits, scoring three runs. R. A. Barnes '23, who succeeded Jackson, fared little better, allowing three runs on a pair of triples, an error, and a base on balls.

Illinois scored two runs in both the fourth and fifth as a result of opportune hitting.

O. H. Vogel '22, Illinois' centerfielder, featured the day's fielding performances when he raced back to the running track in the eighth and pulled down a long hit that seemed good for at least three bases. It cut off a pair of Michigan runs, as the runners on the bases had crossed the plate. It was a slow game and errors were frequent on both sides. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Michigan	0	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	1—	10	12	2
Illinois	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0—	4	5	2

Batteries—Dixon and Vick; Jackson, Barnes, McCann and Dougherty.

WASHINGTON TAKES THE THIRD POSITION

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	30	16	.652
New York	27	18	.600
Washington	25	22	.532
Detroit	26	23	.531
Boston	19	21	.475
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Chicago	18	26	.409
Philadelphia	16	29	.356

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Cleveland 0
New York 9, St. Louis 4
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 5
Washington 9, Chicago 4

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 5, St. Louis 4
Washington 9, Chicago 2

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Washington
Detroit at Philadelphia

NEW YORK WINS, 5 TO 4

NEW YORK, New York—Although C. W. Mays allowed St. Louis 11 hits against 3 permitted by Urban Shocker, New York won yesterday, 5 to 4. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	x—	5	8	1
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4	11	1

Batteries—Mays and Schang; Shocker and Severeid. Umpires—Wilson, Hildebrand and Nallin.

CHICAGO LOSES BY 9 TO 2

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington won from Chicago, 9 to 2. Most of Washington's 19 hits were made in the early innings. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	x—	9	19	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	5	0

Batteries — Johnson and Garrity; Hodge, McWeeney and Schalk, Yaryan. Umpires—Moriarity and Evans.

C. A. SARGENT ELECTED CAPTAIN

ORONO, Maine—C. A. Sargent of Westminster, Massachusetts, was elected captain of the University of Maine's baseball team for 1922. He played shortstop on this year's nine.

ILLINOIS EASILY WINS TRACK TITLE

Takes Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Championship by Wide Margin With University of Michigan Second

TEAM STANDING FOR 1921

College—	Pts.
Illinois	61
Michigan	35½
Wisconsin	29
Notre Dame	25
Iowa State	14
Northwestern	13
Missouri	11
Ohio	10
Minnesota	9
Purdue	9
Chicago	3
Michigan A. C.	3
Butler	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the best track team the middle west has seen since before the war, the University of Illinois squad took the twenty-first annual meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at Stagg Field, Saturday afternoon. Illinois nearly doubled its nearest rival, placing in 13 of the 16 events.

The Illinois distance men met with keen competition from Iowa State College in the half-mile and two-mile; but R. F. Wharton of Illinois won the latter event and H. N. Yates placed second in the 880. In the field events the Illinois entrants did not do as well as was expected, J. M. Weiss failing to win the discus, and only placing third in the shotput, while the best that E. C. Brede could do in the javelin was third place.

Two new records were set, the customary new mark in the javelin going to H. B. Hoffman of Michigan, who threw 178ft. 4in., bettering his old record of 172ft 10in. made last year. In the running high jump, John Murphy of Notre Dame University leaped 6ft. 2 7-8in., which was 5-8 of an inch better than the record made by C. E. Johnson in 1919.

B. K. Hamilton of the University of Missouri, Pentathalon and Decathalon star, was high individual point winner of the meet. He won 11 points, placing second in the pole vault, second in the broad jump, fifth in the shotput, and fourth in the javelin throw. A. J. Knollin of the University of Wisconsin, who won both hurdle races from a high-class field, was second in standing for individual honors. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame; E. C. Wilson, Iowa, second; J. R. Rohrer, Purdue, third; R. C. Losch, Michigan, fourth; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, fifth. Time—9⅘s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. C. Wilson, Iowa; W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame, second; W. H. Simmons, Michigan, third; L. S. Moorehead, Ohio, fourth; R. E. Hultkrans, Minnesota, fifth. Time—22s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Lawrence Butler, Michigan; Bernard Szold, Northwestern, second; Degay Ernst, Michigan Agricultural College, third; F. H. Schlapprizzi, Illinois, fourth; P. H. Donohoe, Illinois, fifth. Time—51s.

880-Yard Run—Won by O. O. Higgins, Iowa State; H. N. Yates, Illinois, second; C. L. Nash, Wisconsin, third; B. A. Webb, Iowa State College, fourth; P. A. Burkholder, Michigan, fifth. Time—1m. 58⅖s.

One-Mile Run—Won by M. H. Wall, Wisconsin; G. F. McGinnins, Illinois, second; B. B. Patterson, Illinois, third; M. J. Sweitzer, Minnesota, fourth; O. D. Ferguson, Ohio, fifth. Time—4m. 31⅖s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. F. Wharton, Illinois; L. M. Rathbun, Iowa State, second; C. C. Furnas, Purdue, third; J. C. Altman, Illinois, fourth; R. A. Doolittle, Butler, fifth. Time—9m. 43⅕s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin; H. A. Crawford, Iowa, second; K. W. Anderson, Minnesota, third; H. H. Wallace, Illinois, fourth; J. D. Wootan, Northwestern, fifth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin; S. H. Wallace, Illinois, second; K. W. Anderson, Minnesota, third; A. G. Desch, Notre Dame, fourth; T. T. Pittenger, Ohio, fifth. Time—24⅗s.

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by University of Michigan (Lewis, Burns, Wetzel, Butler); Illinois, second; Iowa State College, third; University of Chicago, fourth; Notre Dame University, fifth. Time—3m. 26⅖s.

Running High Jump—Won by John Murphy, Notre Dame, 6ft. 2⅞in.; H. M. Osborne, Illinois, and D. V. Alberts, Illinois, tied for second, 6ft. 1in.; E. P. Hoffman, Iowa, and J. P. Walker, Michigan, tied for fourth, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by C. L. Cruickshank, Michigan, 23ft. 2½in.; B. K. Hamilton, Missouri, 23ft. ⅞in., second; G. P. Stinchcombe, Ohio, 22ft. 8½in., third; G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 22ft. 2½in., fourth; H. M. Osborne, Illinois, 22ft. 1⅝in., fifth.

Pole Vault—Won by D. M. Merrick, Wisconsin, 12 ft.; B. K. Hamilton, Missouri; E. Hogan, Notre Dame; A. A. Devine, Iowa, and L. L. Wilder, Wisconsin, tied for second, 11ft. 6in. Tossed for places, and won in order named.)

16-Pound Shotput—Won by L. B. Shaw, Notre Dame, 43ft.; W. J. Van Orden, Michigan, 42ft. 8½in., second; J. M. Weiss, Illinois, 40ft. 7¾in., third; G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 40ft. 7in., fourth; B. K. Hamilton, Missouri, 40ft. 5in., fifth.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by S. H. Hill, Illinois, 129ft.; C. N. Furness, Illinois, 128ft. 1½in., second; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 124ft. 8in., third; S. R. White, Ohio, 123ft. 10½in., fourth; C. M. Redmon, Chicago, 122ft. 6in., fifth.

Discus Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, 145ft. ⅛in.; J. M. Weiss, Illinois, 128ft., second; R. F. Miller, Purdue, 127ft., third; H. N. Carlson, Illinois, 126ft., fourth; R. H. Spiers, Ohio, 124ft. 6½in., fifth.

Javelin Throw—Won by H. B. Hoffman, Michigan, 178ft. 4in.; R. J. Dunne, Michigan, 176ft. 4in., second; E. C. Brede, Illinois, 171ft. 1in., third; B. K. Hamilton, Missouri, 170ft. 11½in., fourth; G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin, 169ft. 6¾in., fifth.

ARCHERY TOURNEY ON SOLDIERS FIELD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. M. C. Gray, secretary of the National Archery Association of the United States, has sent out notices for the annual championship tournament of the association which is to be held this year at Soldiers Field, August 23 to 26, inclusive. A number of dinners and entertainments are being arranged and the visiting lady archers are to be accorded the privileges of the Women's City Club of Boston. Trophies are to be returned to the secretary-treasurer between August 1 and 15.

YALE SHUTS OUT PRINCETON NINE

Elis Win the First Game of Their Triangular Baseball Championship Series by 4 to 0

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Yale	1	0	1.000
Princeton	0	3	.000

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale University defeated Princeton University here Saturday in the first of their annual baseball championship series by a score of 4 to 0. It was a splendidly played game with only one error being charged up to either team and that was by Yale.

Franklin Coxe '21, pitched for Yale and he was in splendid form holding the Tigers only six scattered hits, striking out four and giving only one base on balls. H. S. Margetts '21, started pitching for Princeton; but was relieved by J. H. Jefferies Jr. '23, in the third inning. Margetts has in previous years been very effective against the Blue. Yale made three hits off Margetts who gave a base on balls and hit a batsman. Jefferies was found for six hits in as many innings, gave one base on balls and hit two batsmen. Thorne Murphy opened for Yale in the first inning with a single, P. H. Crane was hit by a pitched ball, both advanced a base on a sacrifice by M. P. Aldrich, Murphy scoring on a long sacrifice fly by S. K. Kerman and Crane scoring on a three-base hit by C. F. Eddy. Capt. J. W. Peters scored Yale's run in the second inning on a hit by Murphy. Yale's fourth run was made in the fifth inning on singles by Crane, Aldrich and Kerman. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Yale	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	4	9	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	0

Batteries—Coxe and Peters; Margetts, Jefferies and Fischer. Umpires—Kuhns and Dewitt. Time—1h. 40m.

BOSTON IS DISPLACED BY BROOKLYN'S TEAM

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	32	14	.696
Pittsburgh	29	14	.674
Brooklyn	24	23	.511
Boston	21	21	.500
St. Louis	19	22	.463
Chicago	17	23	.425
Cincinnati	17	30	.362
Philadelphia	15	27	.357

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 5, Cincinnati 0
New York 12, Pittsburgh 0
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 9

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 6, Boston 0
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati
New York at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Chicago
Philadelphia at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS IS WINNER

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Though the visiting Philadelphia batsmen secured 15 hits, St. Louis was able to win with 12, by a score of 7 to 4. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	x—	7	12	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	4	15	1

Batteries—Haines, Sherdell and Clemons; Smith, Baumgartner and Bruggy. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

BROOKLYN WINS, 5 TO 3

CHICAGO, Illinois — Brooklyn crowded four runs into the third inning, gaining a lead which Chicago had no chance to overcome. The final score was 5 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0—	5	13	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Vaughn, Cheeves, Jones and Daly. Umpire—Quigley.

BOSTON LOSES BY 6 TO 0

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Eppa Rixey pitched a shutout game against Boston yesterday, winning 6 to 0. Seven hits by the visitors were kept well scattered. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	x—	6	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	2

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; Fillingim, Scott, Townsend and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BROWN TO LEAD DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, New Hampshire—L. T. Brown '23 of New York has been elected captain of the Dartmouth track team. Brown, who is a sophomore, placed third in the high jump at intercollegiates at Cambridge, Massachusetts, recently.

LIPSCOMB WINS FRENCH TITLE

CHANTILLY, France—C. S. Lipscomb, of Great Britain, won the French amateur men's golf championship by defeating D. S. Crowther, a fellow-countryman, in the final match of the competition Saturday.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1680

LEGION GAMES ATTRACT MANY

University of Pennsylvania Relay Team Wins the Big One-Mile Race in Fast Time

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The annual championship track and field meet of the American Legion was held on Franklin Field Saturday and furnished some interesting competition. The feature event was the international and interstate national legion one-mile relay championship, which was won by the University of Pennsylvania in 3m. 16 2-5s. claimed to be a world record for the event. The team was made up of C. D. Rogers, L. A. Brown, E. B. Eby and R. S. Maxam.

H. B. Lever of the University of Pennsylvania and Benjamin Franklin Post 405 won two first places as did J. A. LeConey of Lafayette College and the Meadowbrook Club. The summary:

100-Yard Dash (Scratch)—Local Legion Championship—Won by H. B. Lever, Ben Franklin Post 405; W. T. Williams Post 22, second; H. B. Vanosten, Geardi Post 315, third; H. C. Elsman, Post 406, fourth. Time—10⅕s.

100-Yard Dash (Penn Handicap)—Won by J. A. LeConey, Meadowbrook (scratch); C. B. Roberts, unattached (5 yards), second; John Young, Loughton, Lyceum (2 yards), third. Time—10⅕s.

100-Yard Dash (National Legion)—Won by H. B. Lever, Philadelphia; W. T. Williams, unattached, second; G. A. Deitmage, Jacksonville, Florida, third; H. B. Vanesten, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—10s.

120-Yard Hurdles (Handicap)—Won by E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth (scratch); F. A. Smith, Pennsylvania (10 yards), second; J. T. Baral, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia (7 yards), third. Time—15⅕s.

220-Yard Dash (Handicap)—Won by J. A. LeConey, Meadowbrook (scratch); Sergeant E. Mayne, Third Army Corps, unattached, second; A. S. Golden, Meadowbrook (11 yards), third; W. T. Williams, Meadowbrook (5 yards), fourth. Time—21⅘s.

440-Yard Run (Handicap)—Won by Elmer Campbell, Northwest B. C. (23 yards); Walter Materna, Northwest B. C. (35 yards), second; Kesseleff, Germantown B. C. (28 yards), third; Fred Noz, Lighthouse B. C., fourth. Time—49⅖s.

Invitation 440-Yard Hurdle Race—Won by Fred Harmer, Meadowbrook Club; Thomas Williams, Lafayette, second; Floyd, Paulist A. C., third; F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—54⅘s.

550-Yard Service Championship—Won by Capt. Thomas Scott, Signal Corps; Carl Guthner, Great Lakes A. A., second; Private W. S. Shoemaker, Third Army Corps, third; Sergt. W. P. Schaeffer, Third Army Corps, fourth. Time—1m. ⅘s.

600-Yard Run, National Legion Championship—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Massachusetts; T. J. King, Massachusetts, second; Brevo, Boston A. A., third. Time—1m. 19s.

Post One-Half-Mile Relay Championship—Won by Benjamin Franklin Post 405 (Smalley, Jack, Meredith, Lever); Post 61, second; Post 211, third. Time—1m. 32⅖s.

1000-Yard Run, Service Championship—Won by D. M. Scott, Signal Corps; D. B. Bauduiske, Company H, C. A. A., second; E. Stapleford, Third Army Corps, third. Time—2m. 26⅕s.

One-Mile Run, National Legion Championship—Won by D. W. Head, Philadelphia; Andrew Hister, Philadelphia, second; W. E. Irwin, Norwood, Pennsylvania, third. Time—4m. 30s.

One-Mile Run—Won by H. C. Cutbill, Boston A. A.; Robert Crawford, Lafayette, second; H. A. Bittler Jr., Meadowbrook, third. Time—4m. 28s.

One-Mile Relay, Service Championship—Won by United States Navy relay team (A. J. Boytin, C. C. Guthner, W. R. Chancery and V. R. Hanson); Third Army Corps, second; Second Army Corps, third. Time—3m. 34⅖s.

International and Interstate National Legion One-Mile Championship Relay Race—Won by University of Pennsylvania (C. D. Rogers, L. A. Brown, E. W. Eby and R. S. Maxam); Massachusetts (J. J. Sullivan, Caffrey, T. J. King and J. W. Driscoll), second; New York State, third; Great War Veterans of Canada, fourth. Time—3m. 16⅖s.

12-Mile Marathon Race—

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RELATIVE PRICES ON ENGLISH GOODS

Inadequacy of Present Systems of Preparing the Index Figures in the Comparative Tables on Commodities Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Since price fluctuations became sudden and violent, instead of being, as before the war, very gradual and comparatively small, the study of prices has become a matter of general concern, and the popularity and importance of the subject has served to expose the inadequacy of much of the material. The variations between the different index numbers are now a matter of common knowledge.

The old Board of Trade index has had to be replaced by a new number devised on a new system: the "cost of living" index published by the Ministry of Labor does not any longer command much confidence in England; The Economist index, it is generally agreed, gives undue weight in textiles; and The Statist index is the old Sunerbeck number, chiefly venerable and respectable owing to its antiquity. Now that all the authorities are, to a greater or less extent, challenged or suspected, a good deal of independent work is being done in England on the statistics of price movements, and it is to be expected that the economic disorders resulting from the war will give a very healthy impetus to the development of statistics in general, which until now has been a good deal neglected by British economists. It is universally recognized that the United States of America and, to some extent, Vienna have given a lead to statistical science which other countries have been a little slow to follow.

Following Fluctuations

When conditions were comparatively stable there were two kinds of price changes to be considered: the slow, secular movement in the general level of commodity prices, and the particular changes which affected different commodities at different times and seasons, and took them out of their former relation to the rest. Both types of change could be expressed in terms of gold. Occasionally the standard itself was questioned, as when a royal commission on Indian currency debated whether it was more correct to say that gold had fallen or that silver had risen in price. But normally we had two well-recognized types of change to investigate, and a well-understood standard to measure them by. Now we have immense changes in the general price level, a fluctuating value of sterling in which British prices are expressed, and—what is only now beginning to be recognized and realized—a very serious disturbance of commodity values in terms of one another. The changes in relative commodity prices have not yet been thoroughly investigated in England, but they are probably as important as any of the other changes resulting from the war.

One Way to Measure

A fairly simple way of measuring such changes in the relation of commodity prices to one another is the following: The pre-war price of any given quantity of a commodity which it is desired to examine must first be reduced to a common basis of 100, and prices of the same commodity at subsequent dates must be expressed in terms of a percentage of the pre-war price. The resulting percentage is then divided by the general index of wholesale commodity prices, and the deviation from 100 of the commodity price in question will then show its deviation from its pre-war relative position as compared with any other commodity price treated in the same way. To take an imaginary instance, if the pre-war price of one commodity in terms of sterling were doubled, and that of another were trebled, while the general index rose from 100 to 250, the relative position of the two commodity prices now would be expressed by the figures 80 and 120; whereas, if all commodities had risen in proportion to the rise in the general level of prices both figures would have still been 100. The deviations on either side of 100 show the disproportion between the rise of any particular commodity price and that of commodity prices in general.

Application of Method

For the application of this method it is, of course, necessary to have an index number of which the different constituent elements are known. The Economist does not publish the calculations leading to its results, but The Statist gives a weekly list of commodity prices, from which a figure can be taken for the middle of the month to which The Statist index number of wholesale prices in general relates. The following tables gives a selected number of commodity prices treated in the manner described—based, that is to say, on 100—the price of each commodity on June 30, 1914, and divided by the general index:

	Jan 1919	Aug 1919	Jan 1920	Aug 1920	Nov 1920
Iron (average of 3)	86	122	112	141	154
Steel rails	75	100	92	137	143
Copper, standard	66	57	59	46	48
Tin, English ingots	74	72	86	61	62
Lead, soft foreign	81	80	82	69	65
Copra, Malay, States	80	94	93	73	81
Linseed oil	125	173	140	101	89
Rubber, Para, spot	39	32	31	21	19
Cot'n, mid'g upland	112	92	131	120	78
Hemp	159	87	76	76	88
Jute silk	82	94	156	87	108
Hides	59	69	69	67	63

If all prices in England had risen equally, every one of the figures in this table would have been 100 and the relative position of the different commodities would have been unchanged in spite of the changes in the general level of commodity prices. Instead of that, we see that immediately after the war the dealer in hides was having to give three times as much of his product as before for a given quantity of hemp. In August, 1920, a pound of rubber could be got for about one-seventh in terms of steel rails and for about one-sixth of the quality of cotton that would have been given in exchange for it in June, 1914. Beside such changes in relative values the doubling of the index number and the depreciation of exchange pales into insignificance.

Applying Index to Groups

If the same procedure is applied to Bradstreet's index, this time not to particular commodities but to groups, a similar result is obtained though the group system obscures the more striking changes of relative value. Based on August 1, 1914, the following figures show the deviations from the pre-war relative positions (100 for all groups):

	Jan. '19	July '19	Jan. '20	July '20	Dec. '20
Breadstuffs	102	107	104	131	113
Provisions	104	96	86	89	108
Textiles	105	108	120	123	88
Metals	102	93	81	79	83
Coal and Coke	84	82	83	144	175
Oils	164	133	120	123	128
Chemicals etc.	103	89	84	94	119

After making every allowance for seasonal influences, it is tolerably obvious that a return to normal involves, both in England and in America, something more than a reduction in the general level of prices. It involves a readjustment of the relations of different commodities to one another, for the quantities of their product which producers are now exchanging differ within very wide limits from the proportions exchanged before the war; and unless those pre-war proportions can be in the main restored we shall be faced with a readjustment of our whole economic system which will amount almost to a revolution.

NEW YORK MARKET LOWER FOR WEEK

Dividend Omissions Depress Stocks But Financial Situation Continues to Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Additional dividend omissions continue to act as a factor in depressing the stock market, and naturally these adverse indications of general business results will continue until the improving fundamental industrial condition is reflected in increased earnings, being actually shown in statements that are only available some time after the betterment has been in progress. In the past week the market barometer indicates a drop in the railroads from 71.98 to 71.87, while the industrial group has averaged a fall from 74.31 to 72.37. The recession in coppers was from 27.61 to 26.91.

Generally the industrial situation has reflected little change, but the financial situation continues to strengthen, even though the latest report of the combined federal reserve banks show a slight falling off in the ratio.

The deflation in loans and discounts of the New York clearing house banks still progresses. Loans, discounts and investments and the net demand deposits of clearing house banks in New York show the following comparison:

	Loans, etc.	Net demand deposits
May 28	$4,602,220,000	$3,634,172,000
Dec. 31, 1920	5,251,967,000	3,974,391,000

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending June 3, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

		High	Low	Last
6,100	Allied Chem	43	41⅞	42
6,700	Allis Chalm	34¼	31¼	33⅝
7,000	Am Beet Sug	37	31¾	31½
12,900	Am Can	30¼	29	29⅜
2,900	Am Car & Fy	125	122¾	123½
1,600	Am Hide & L	12½	11½	11½
3,000	Am H & L pfd	54½	52¾	52⅜
18,100	Am Int Corp	45½	41	42
4,500	Am Loco	85	82¾	82⅝
7,000	Am Smelt	42¾	40⅞	41¼
37,700	Am Sugar	*88¼	*77¼	*78¼
8,800	Am Tel	104½	104¼	104⅜
15,200	Am Woolen	75	71¼	73
12,200	Anaconda	41	39⅜	40
23,100	Atl Gulf	38⅜	35⅝	36⅜
81,800	Baldwin Loco	83¼	76⅜	77½
22,200	Balt & Ohio	41⅞	40¼	41
27,000	Beth B	57	54⅞	55⅝
5,100	Cent Lea	37⅝	36¼	36½
2,300	Cen Lea pfd	73½	72⅜	72⅝
12,300	Chandler	63	61	61
6,800	Ches & Ohio	59⅛	57⅞	58
69,200	Crucible	69⅜	63¼	65
14,900	Cub Am Sug	20⅜	18½	18½
32,500	Cuba Cane	18	14⅜	14⅝
17,000	Cuba Cane pfd	54	40	42¾
12,000	End Johnson	64¼	61	62½
13,700	Famous Play's	73	69	71½
62,800	Gen Asphalt	69⅝	65¾	67
69,800	Gen Motors	11	10	10⅜
24,500	Int Paper	70¼	66	66½
1,200	Int Ag Co pfd	49⅜	48½	48½
8,700	Int Harvester	89	85¼	85⅝
3,300	Int Mer Marine	14⅜	12⅝	12⅝
5,900	Int M M pfd	53½	47½	49
26,100	Kelly-Spring	41⅝	37¼	37⅞
98,500	Mex Pet	150⅞	146⅝	148⅝
31,200	Mid St Oil	13½	11	11¼
2,500	Mont Ward	20	18½	18½
3,600	N Y Central	69⅜	68⅝	69½
4,600	New Haven	19⅜	18⅜	19⅛
15,900	Nor Pacific	72⅜	70¼	71½
27,600	Pan Pet	66⅜	63⅞	64
29,800	Pierce-Arrow	23⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10,200	Pierce-Arw pfd	57½	46¼	46⅛
10,700	Punta Alegre	33½	29⅛	29⅜
15,100	Reading	73	70¼	70⅜
4,600	Replogle	25½	23⅜	25½
22,300	Rep I & Steel	56⅜	54⅛	55
15,700	Royal Dutch	60	58	59½
11,900	Sears Roebuck	79	75½	75⅝
5,300	Shell Trans	43	41⅝	42⅜
47,600	Sinclair	25	22⅞	22⅞
17,600	South Pacific	*75⅜	*74½	*74⅞
2,400	S O N J pfd	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
170,500	Studebaker	74⅜	68⅜	71½
28,700	Texas Co	37¼	35⅜	35⅞
14,300	Tex Pacific	24½	23⅝	23⅝
10,800	Trans Oil	9½	8½	8¾
8,200	United Fruit	109½	106	107½
45,300	U S Rubber	65½	64	64
98,400	U S Steel	*81¼	*78⅞	*79⅝
95,700	U S Steel pfd	108½	107⅝	108⅛
10,900	Utah Copper	55¼	52	52
1,400	Worth Pump	49⅜	47¾	48⅝

*Ex-dividend.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BANK OF SPAIN

Government's Attitude on Extension of Privilege of Emission Is an Important Question—Profitable Year Reported

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The annual meeting of the Bank of Spain was held in circumstances which were generally satisfactory, the only cause for anxiety being in regard to the supreme question as to what the government is going to do in regard to the extension of the privileges of the bank in the matter of emission. The profits for last year, according to the annual report, amounted to 94,824,551 pesetas, and after the deduction of expenses a sum of 72,705,144 pesetas was left for distribution and the payment of taxes, a dividend of 130 pesetas a share on the 300,000 which constitute the capital of the bank being declared.

Before the holding of the regular annual meeting a preliminary meeting of shareholders was held. At this preliminary meeting the report and statement of accounts were formally submitted, discussion being held over until the subsequent gathering. The two usual propositions by the council of the bank, one referring to a bonus to the employees and another to the award of a sum of 700,000 pesetas to the pensions fund, were also presented. Three resolutions by shareholders were formally put forward. One of these, proposed by Mr. Hervas, asked that the council and general meeting should adopt a report agreed upon some time ago by representatives of the bank appointed as a special commission, which was laid before the government, upon the subject of the extension of the bank's privileges, and that in case of the government not taking the course asked for an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the bank should be held for the purpose of modifying the statutes of the bank and its system in harmony with the new situation. Another resolution, supported by Mr. Hernandez Agero and others, referred to various points in the working of the bank and suggested changes in the award of pensions, while Mr. Corchado submitted propositions dealing with variations of interest in the case of transferences from Madrid to country branches.

Future Speeches Limited

The Count de Lizarraga presided at the annual meeting, at which there was a full attendance of the members of the council of the bank and of 255 shareholders, who came to the conclusion that in the future speeches at these gatherings should be limited to a quarter of an hour each save in exceptional circumstances, various shareholders evincing an increasing disposition to make long orations. Mr. Agero, in supporting a vote of confidence in the council of the bank in the efforts they were making in the matter of the extension of the bank's privileges, went into details concerning the points and objects of a leaflet he had circulated among the shareholders regarding future changes in the statutes of the bank and its systems of working. Mr. Garcia Escudero, chief deputy governor, answered him, rejecting some of the suggestions that had been made, as for instance one concerning the extent of assistance that the bank was giving to the industries of the country. He said that the operations of this character today amounted to a sum of no less than 150,000,000 pesetas, which was an amount much greater than was reached by other banks of emission in foreign countries. In general, however, he indicated that the council were not averse to the spirit animating the suggestions that were put forward, and when the time came for the new bank law to be voted they would take them into consideration and would at that time enter into details upon the system and working of such operations as had been indicated.

The proposition of Mr. Hervas with reference to the adoption by the council and the general body of shareholders of the resolutions reached by a special commission of the shareholders and presented to the Minister of Finance with reference to the extension of the bank's privileges and the calling of a general meeting in case the government should reject the propositions and should contemplate a greater intervention in banking operations, was adopted by the council with certain reserves, the Count de San Luis explaining the position of the council in this matter, and the meeting unanimously confirmed this procedure.

Increasing of Pensions

As to the proposition with reference to the increase of the value of pensions which are at present paid to employees of the bank after long service and to the families of late employees, the council felt that they could not admit it in its entirety inasmuch as that would involve a fundamental reform in the Pensions Fund, which was an independent institution. The governor, however, undertook that a careful examination of the situation and circumstances should be made of each one of the recipients of pensions, and in cases in which it was found that the amounts were insufficient, either through the simple fact of the smallness of the pensions or the cost of living in that part of the country in which the recipients resided, or their want of other sources of income, they should be increased.

A number of shareholders then passed to discussion of a multitude of matters, satisfaction being for the most part expressed with the manner in which the bank's affairs were managed. It is an interesting circumstance that the Casa del Pueblo, which is the headquarters of the Labor organizations, holds 293 shares in the bank, and on its behalf Mr. Perez Infante seized this opportunity, rare in its circumstances, to make a Labor speech, urging that the eight-hour law should be rigorously applied to the servants of the bank, and also that a collective contract should be made with them.

The report and all the propositions put forward by the council were passed with acclamation, and all the retiring members were reelected. The meeting lasted nearly five hours.

HAMBURG SHIPPING BUSINESS EXPANDS

Overseas Business of the German Companies Growing in Face of General Adverse Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany—In spite of adverse circumstances generally the overseas shipping of Hamburg is expanding, and at a fairly rapid rate. In September, 1920, there were 56 overseas lines proceeding from Hamburg, now there are 80, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Of these 80 lines 62 are entirely and six partly in the hands of foreign shipping companies.

America now heads the list (six months ago Holland was at the top with 11 lines and America only had six) with 17 lines of her own and four lines in conjunction with German owners. Great Britain comes second with 13 lines, Holland has now receded to nine lines, whilst they cooperate in a North American line with an English concern and in an East Asiatic line with a German concern.

There are 12 exclusively German lines, in four of which they cooperate with American concerns. Some of the foreign companies have either withdrawn altogether or partly; thus the Booth line has withdrawn from the South American trade, and the Lloyd Royal Belge has withdrawn from the American West Coast trade.

There are at present 18 regular connections with North America, nine with the West Indies and Central America, 20 with South America, 15 with India and Eastern Asia, 16 with Africa and two with Australia. During the last year it is more especially the traffic upon North and South America which has expanded, there being 10 new lines trading upon North and eight upon South America. The number of passenger lines is insignificant.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA

CHICAGO, Illinois—Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana have authorized an increase of the capital stock from $100,000,000 to $140,000,000. The increase is partly to finance the purchase of the Midwest Oil & Refining Company. The remaining stock will be offered to employees under a cooperative plan.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $25,094,590 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $13,293,360 from the previous week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.85¼	$3.86⅝	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0821	.0824	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0820	.0824	.1930
Lire	.0514½	.0516	.1930
Guilders	.3394	.3423	.4020
German marks	.0155	.0157¾	.2380
Canadian dollar	.89⅛	.892	....
Argentine pesos	.3118	.3175	.4825

REPORT ON FRENCH COAL SITUATION

Central Committee of Owners Claims That While There Is Temporary Surplus "Specifically" There Is a Shortage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The annual report of the central committee of coal owners in France is interesting as showing that France is not only temporarily but "specifically" short of coal. It is observed that at the end of 1919 there was a reduction of production by the miners which went from 15 per cent to 33 per cent. The daily output of the miner employed in hewing the coal fell from 3074 kilos (roughly, three tons) in 1913 to 2617. The average output of the whole of those employed in the pit fell from 975 to 740 kilos. If the output of the workers in the pit and at the pit mouth is taken together the product falls from 668 to 448.

This is, of course, an enormous drop, which manifested itself immediately after the armistice. The output of today remains practically on the same level. According to the committee the slight progress which is remarked in certain districts is not general, and the fall in average output must be considered definitive. If three mining centers are taken it will be seen that there is little difference between the individual output of 1919 and the end of 1920. In the Pas-de-Calais and in La Loire there is a diminution of 2 per cent, while in Bourgogne there is an amelioration of 6 per cent.

Individual Output

It is therefore concluded that there is little hope of a return to pre-war standards. Figures are given for the later part of 1920 which show that in the whole of France the individual output was 713 kilos in the pit as compared with 740 in 1919, and 443 kilos for the pit and pit mouth as compared with 448.

But it may be objected that certain mines are in process of repair and must affect the total and the average. They have therefore been treated separately and it is then found that at the present time the averages for pit and pit mouth are respectively 730 and 536. Compared with the figures for 1913, this is a diminution of 20 and 23 per cent. It is concluded that no considerable advance can be expected.

According to the calculations here given there is a loss of 2,500,000,000 francs in consequence. Nevertheless the total product of French mines has increased, passing from 22,341,864 tons in 1919 to 25,274,294 tons in 1920. This increase is largely due to the restoration of the mines of Doual, where the output has risen by nearly 2,500,000 tons.

World Consumption

There is noted a decrease in world consumption of coal. For France, the execution by Germany of the accords of Spa, the delivery of coal from England and the Sarre, the appearance of American coal on the French market, have increased resources. Stocks have been accumulated until there is now at least 1,000,000 in hand at the pit mouth.

As the damaged mines are repaired the importation of foreign coal may be reduced. But, in spite of the momentary surplus owing to the slackening of French industry, the fundamental fact remains—that France is specifically short of coal. This deficit is shown in the fact that in 1913 there was a consumption of 63,000,000 tons, while there is a production of 41,000,000. There is, therefore, a 35 per cent insufficiency. This demonstration induces certain journals to protest anew against the policy which would seek to export coal because of a momentary surplus. Obviously, France cannot afford to send coal abroad, but, on the contrary, will always, assuming that industrial conditions become normal, require large importations of coal.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American industrial products increased 150 per cent between 1914 and 1919, while the number of manufacturing establishments showed an increase of 5 per cent, according to an announcement by the United States Census Bureau. In 1919, with 288,375 establishments reported, the value of products was $62,588,905,000, against a value of $24,248,435,000 produced by 275,791 establishments in 1914.

The greatest increase in values was noted in automobile products, boots and shoes, bread, railway equipment and clothing, the gross value in 1919 being from 50 to 425 per cent over that in 1914, with a small increase in the number of plants engaged in each industry.

Industries reported in 1919 which did not occur in the similar 1914 report include coal tar products, with 183 plants; ferro-alloys, 31; gloves (cloth), 187; steel (special treatment), 522; millstones, 21; steel barrels, 34.

DIVIDENDS

Shell Transport & Trading, 25%, making 35% for the year.

American Steel Foundries, quarterly of 75 cents on common and 1¾% on preferred. Common is payable June 15 to stock of record July 1, preferred June 30 to stock of June 15.

Pacific Telephone-Telegraph, quarterly of $1.50 on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Hart Shaffner Marx, Incorporated, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of June 18.

United Light Railways, quarterly of 1½% on first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

ANGLO-SWISS FIRM RAISES CAPITAL

Nestle Condensed Milk Company Increases Amount From 160,000,000 to 205,000,000 Fr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Nestlé Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company was held on April 28 at Cham, Switzerland, under the presidency of the chairman, Mr. Gustave Aguet, 151 persons, representing 274,808 shares, being present, at which it was decided to increase the share capital from 160,000,000 to 205,000,000 francs by the issue in England of 2,000,000 8 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each. In the course of the report the board stated that though the results for 1920 were not yet definitely arrived at, it was expected at the next annual general meeting to propose a dividend of 65 francs per share, the same as last year.

The purpose of the new issue is consolidation and development of the company's business, and the reasons given for the issue of the shares in England are the constant calls for capital which have been made lately in Switzerland by the federation, cantons, and communes, and the increasing importance of the company's business in the British Empire, where it possesses several factories, and the desirability of interesting British finance in the enterprise. The issue is being made through a group of London financiers.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
Washington, D. C.

TANK STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER

Sealed proposals for the purchase of tank steamers on a lump sum basis "AS IS AND WHERE IS" will be received in the Office of the Chairman, United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C., on or before June 10, 1921, 10:30 A. M., and then opened in the Office of the Board. Sealed proposals for the charter of these tank steamers will also be considered at the same time.

STEEL

Name.	Classed.	Attained D. W.
ALLENTOWN	Lloyds. 100A1	7057
BESSEMER	Lloyds. 100A1	7029
BRANDYWINE	Lloyds. 100A1	7047
CHESTNUT HILL	Lloyds. 100A1	7028
JOHN M. CONNELLY	Lloyds. 100A1	6997
SHARON	Lloyds. 100A1	7029

Other specifications on above named tankers:
Length, 365 feet. Breadth, 50 feet 9 inches.
Depth, 31 feet 9 inches. Draft, 24 feet 5 inches.
Built by Pusey & Jones.

ANTIETAM	10238	Amer. Bur. *A1(E)*A.M.S.
HUGOTON	10387	Amer. Bur. *A1(E)*A.M.S.
HULACO	10238	Amer. Bur. *A1(E)*A.M.S.

Other specifications on above named tankers:
Length, 425 feet. Breadth, 56 feet.
Depth, 33 feet 6 inches. Draft, 26 feet.
Built by Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.

Name.	Classed.	Attained D. W.
AVONDALE	Lloyds. 100A1	8974
BURNWELL	Lloyds. 100A1	8980
HISKO	Lloyds. 100A1	8986
PHOENIX	Lloyds. 100A1	9022
OVERBROOK	Lloyds. 100A1	8974
SILVERBROOK	Lloyds. 100A1	8981

Other specifications on above named tankers:
Length, 401 feet. Breadth, 54 feet.
Depth, 32 feet 9 inches. Draft, 26 feet.
Built by Chester Shipbuilding Company.

DANNEDAIKE Attained deadweight, 6,008. Amer. Bur.*A1(E)*A.M.S. Length, 340 ft.; breadth, 49 ft.; depth, 28 ft. 7 in.; draft, 23 ft. 3 in. Built by Baltimore D.D. & S.B. Company.

IMLAY Attained deadweight, 9,971. Lloyds 100A1. Length, 425 ft.; breadth, 57 ft.; depth, 33 ft.; draft, 26 ft. 8 in. Built by Moore Shipbuilding Co., Oakland, Cal.

ROMULUS Attained deadweight, 7,540. Amer. Bur. *A1(E)*A.M.S. Length, 392 ft.; breadth, 51 ft.; depth, 30 ft. 2 in.; draft, 24 ft. 4 in. Built by Bethlehem S.B. Co., Wilmington, Del.

WATERTOWN Attained deadweight, 9,300. Amer. Bur.*A1(E)*A.M.S. Length, 415 ft.; breadth, 32 ft. 9 in.; draft, 25 ft. 6 in. Built by Bethlehem S.B. Co., Quincy, Mass.

ANAHUAC Attained deadweight, 1,200. Length, 188 ft.; breadth, 31 ft.; depth, 16 ft. 11 in.; draft, 15 ft. 7 in. Built by Bayles Shipyard. (This tanker AVAILABLE ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1, 1921.)

CONCRETE

*CUYAMACA	Attained deadweight 6313
DINSMORE	Designed deadweight 7500
LATHAM	Designed deadweight 7500
MOFFITT	Designed deadweight 7500
*PALO ALTO	Designed deadweight 7500
PERALTA	Designed deadweight 7500
*SAN PASQUAL	Attained deadweight 6298
SELMA	Designed deadweight 7500

*Classed—A 1 E—Experimental—Coastwise and West Indies.

Other specifications on above named tankers:
Length, 420 feet; breadth, 54 feet; depth, 36 feet; draft, 26 feet.

The majority of these vessels are now tied up at either Mobile, Ala., or New Orleans, La., with the exception of the PERALTA, which is tied up on the Pacific Coast, and the ALLENTOWN, which is at New York.

The Board would also be interested in receiving bids for the charter of these tankers either on a bare-boat or time-form basis, covering any period up to three years.

Further particulars of these tank steamers, also permission for inspection, can be obtained from H. D. Carter, Manager, Tank Steamer Dept., 45 Broadway, New York City.

Terms of Sale: Proposals must include the terms on which deferred payments will be made, and be accompanied by a certified check made payable to the United States Shipping Board for 2½ per cent of the amount bid for the vessel.

The Board Reserves the Right to Reject Any and All Bids.

Proposals to purchase tankers should be addressed to the Secretary of the United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C., and should be indorsed "Sealed Bid for Purchase of Tanker. Do not open until June 10, 1921."

Proposals to charter tankers should be addressed to M. W. Bowen, Assistant to Chairman, United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C., and should be indorsed "Sealed Bid for Charter of Tanker. Do not open until June 10, 1921."

"THE soil is the greatest fundamental asset in our national wealth. Out of it comes life and sustenance for the whole world of nature and mankind."

The American Agricultural Chemical Co. is one of the largest manufacturers of chemical fertilizers in the United States. It owns 50 plants well distributed to serve important agricultural districts. We recommend its 7½% First Refunding Mortgage Bonds due 1941, selling to yield over 8%, as an excellent long time investment.

Net Assets (June 30, 1920) of $113,254,547 are over 3 times total funded debt; average annual net profits 5 years to June 30, 1920 were $7,630,778, or nearly 3 times present interest charges.

Telephone Main 8600—Bond Department

Lee, Higginson & Co.
44, State Street, Boston, 8
New York Chicago
Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
137th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share will be paid on Friday, July 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 20, 1921.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

LITERACY TEST IS NOT APPROVED

New York Official Thinks It Would Be Better to Cull Out Immigrants at Embarkation Ports Rather Than in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the national immigration law could hardly be improved with the exception of the literacy test, if vigorously enforced in letter and spirit, is the conviction of Frederick A. Wallis, United States Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York. Mr. Wallis stated recently that it seemed to be the fashion to find fault with the immigration law, but that he had observed that such comments were due to ignorance of the law.

"There is abundance of room in this country for the right kind of immigration," he said. "We are not so much concerned as to the number of millions of foreigners clamoring to come as we are in the kind and character of them. Many fail to appreciate America's need of the immigrant or the large and important place he fills in its growth and development. He is thought of only as a foreigner, a keen competitor in the labor markets of this country. There is room in the United States for the good immigrant, the alien who is in sympathy with American ideals, is willing to work and become a corporate part of the United States. He is needed. But we do not need men and women whose first object is to mount a soap box in the public square or a public school platform to proclaim a new order wherein force and violence will give the laboring man more wealth and power."

Problem of Economics

Restriction of immigration, according to Commissioner Wallis, is only a problem of economics to be solved by such readjustment of our social and industrial systems as will make use of and not be ruined by immigration. As no two immigrants are alike and the personal equation must be recognized, the most practical, business-like method of handling doubtful or excluded cases who appeal for exemption under the selective tests, would be to designate the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island an acting secretary in appeal cases so that he could personally pass upon them, in the commissioner's opinion. As for the literary test, he said that it was difficult to see how its most ardent champion could believe that it would be effective in keeping out the mean and malevolent immigrant or dangerous radical. Recently, he added, there were deported from Ellis Island 23 men and women Communists, each of whom could read in from three to five different languages. At the same time a big, honest, strong Tzecho-Slovak blacksmith was also deported, because he could not read, although his wife, who could read, was, with their two children, permitted to remain with his brother.

"The statesman who will eventually solve the immigration problem for the American people will be the one who shows the way to speeding up industry and increasing production, making proper and effectual use of the stranger within our gates; distributing labor to the geographical location of our national needs by making those fields of industry remunerative to owner and worker; and by meeting the selected foreigner half way with cordial feelings and humane treatment, thus giving to the immigrant the most practicable and sensible examples of Americanization," said Commissioner Wallis.

Distribution of Immigrants

"Perhaps our greatest problem in immigration is the absence of authority to send the alien not only where he is most needed and could make most money, but where he would find more favorable conditions for building up a stronger, more contended American. The problem in immigration is to see that no one gets into this country who should not get in, and to see that no one is kept out who should get in. There is no question but that you can make an immigrant an anarchist overnight at Ellis Island, but with the right treatment you can start him on the way to glorious citizenship."

Commissioner Wallis added that it ought not to be difficult for an intelligent nation to frame laws which would exclude the unfit and welcome those able to contribute to the upbuilding of undeveloped communities, provided that they are in sympathy with American ideals. Above all he urges that the immigration question should be protected from the maneuvering of politics; because it is too important and too sacred to be exploited by private or public interests. The system of handling immigrants must be revised before the United States can be assured of getting the better class of them. He believes and urges that some method of preferential selection be immediately put into operation at the ports of embarkation; 90 per cent of the culling-out process he is sure could be accomplished at the ports of embarkation, and adds that inspection over there would be infinitely better than rejection over here.

JAPANESE RAILWAY EXPERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Mr. Yamada, an engineer of the Japanese Imperial Government railways, passed through Winnipeg recently, after inspecting railway construction and operation in the United States, Canada, and various European countries, including Germany. In an interview he stated that he was only one of many specialists in their respective fields of industry sent out by his government to study conditions of affairs in other countries. Opposition to the ratification of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which he had heard from some in Canada and Great Britain, he said, surprised him. "I find everywhere a remarkable misunderstanding of the Japanese and a singular ignorance of the extremely high regard in which the British and their customs are held by the Japanese," he said. "No one in Japan opposes ratification of this treaty."

NEW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS APPROVED

Superintendent of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Says Appointments Are Pleasing to the Dry Forces of the State

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The announcement of the appointment of Elmer C. Potter of Worcester as Supervising Prohibition Agent and of Harold D. Wilson of Wilmington as Federal Director of the State of Massachusetts is very pleasing to the dry forces of the State," said Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"As soon as it became rumored that the new Administration in Washington intended to appoint Republicans to fill both these positions there was a wild scramble on the part of a large number of men who thought they saw an opportunity to secure comfortable federal berths and at the same time an exceptional opportunity to lay by a competence even although they were permitted to hold these offices only a short time. Certain men who had been prominently identified with the liquor traffic for years suddenly became interested in the enforcement of prohibition.

Politicians Became Active

"Wet politicians who had consistently opposed every dry measure seemed to become honestly convinced that they were peculiarly fitted to fill these federal positions. The Administration announced weeks ago that its policy would be to have the positions filled by absolutely incorruptible men and the results justify this announcement. Mr. Potter is very highly thought of by the leading citizens of Worcester and because of his experience in connection with the Worcester Licensing Board is better fitted than most men to enforce prohibition in the New Egland district.

"The Anti-Saloon League would have been very glad to have had Mr. McCarthy retained in office. He has been honest and efficient and probably more successful in enforcing the law than almost any supervising agent in the country. Of course, he aroused bitter antagonism on the part of men who directly or indirectly are connected with the illicit traffic in liquor. He was often criticized because he frequently found it necessary to use rough and ready methods. Any person who has had any experience in enforcing the law knows full well that at times drastic methods are the only ones that produce results. We regret that the Administration did not see fit to retain Mr. McCarthy but we are satisfied that if a change must be made the new appointee, Mr. Potter, is a good selection."

Fitted for the Position

With reference to the appointment of Mr. Wilson as prohibition director Mr. Davis said:

"This appointment is absolutely satisfactory to the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Wilson is well fitted for the position and was strongly indorsed by the moral forces of the state. It is exceedingly important that the man who issues the permits be absolutely incorruptible, and furthermore that he be a man who is not easily fooled.

"Mr. Wilson is a keen, alert man and will undoubtedly administer the affairs of the office in a very efficient manner. If any one thinks they can 'put anything over' on Mr. Wilson they will find themselves sadly mistaken. Both Mr. Potter and Mr. Wilson were indorsed by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. Neither man will have an easy job and good citizens throughout the state should give these men their moral support, doing everything possible to aid them in enforcing the federal law."

WAR DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A valuable and complete collection of German war documents, newspapers and periodicals has been received by the Widener Library, some of the data being presented by Ellis L. Dresel, United States Commissioner at Berlin. The collection includes complete files of "Parole," the Germany army publication, and the "Gazette des Ardennes," the German propaganda newspaper printed in French in Luxembourg and circulated throughout the occupied areas. There are also copies of proclamations, posters and orders valuable in tracing and understanding the sentiment and actions within Germany during the world war.

RECESS COMMITTEES NAMED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three recess committees of the Massachusetts General Court have been appointed to investigate and report further consolidation of departments, to consider and revise the banking laws of the State, and to compile contested election cases.

FARM COMMISSION COMPANIES URGED

Live Stock Marketing Committee Points Out Desirability of Producers Controlling the Placing of Their Own Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Pointing out the desirability of producers controlling the marketing of their live stock, the subcommittee on marketing of the Farmers Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen in a report made public here urges the establishment of farmers cooperative livestock commission companies at the leading terminal markets, and enumerates the benefits that may be expected to result. The Committee of Fifteen was appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on instructions from a general convention in this city of farmers organizations to work out a plan of nation-wide cooperative marketing among live-stock producers.

"Your committee makes this recommendation with no thought that such companies will eliminate all other commission companies, nor does it believe such a result desirable," said the report. "We believe a reasonable amount of competition will encourage better service by the producers companies as well as existing private houses.

"Our investigation shows," it was said, "that cooperative live-stock commission companies, properly organized and efficiently managed, render highly satisfactory services.

"Live-stock producers will never understand as fully as they should how to produce intelligently and profitably, to meet market requirements or market practices in their interests or against their interests, until they maintain selling agencies controlled by themselves.

"Maintenance of such companies at the various markets may have a tendency to eliminate inefficient commission companies. This result is necessary to bring about greater economy in marketing.

"With the growth of the shipping association movement, there is much need for more attention being given to the advantageous handling of cooperative shipments, and this can best be done by selling agencies which are in full sympathy with them.

"Increase of these cooperative shipments brings new marketing problems which require study. There is evidence of inefficiency in handling these shipments both in the country and at the market. Constructive criticism of the methods of cooperative shipping associations will come most effectively from selling agencies controlled by producers who now control the shipping associations.

"With the insistent and widespread demand for the formation of producers live-stock commission companies, there will be large patronage from the start without the necessity of expensive advertising, soliciting and promotional work. Large patronage will bring about economy in marketing.

"If the present system is better and more efficient this fact cannot and never will be so recognized until the producers have an equal chance to test out cooperative selling agencies.

"Producers companies are entitled to and will insist on having an opportunity of operating on the markets without existing handicaps and we will pledge our support to the accomplishment of this end."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF UPPER CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—To ascertain the structure of the rocks with which the Mackenzie oil vein is connected, Dr. G. S. Hume and E. J. Whittaker of Ottawa and Dr. M. Y. Williams of the University of British Columbia, have left for the far north. They are at the head of the Canada Geological Survey's party of 13 men, who will make a thorough investigation of the regional structure from Great Slave Lake to the Ft. Norman oil well. In addition to the main line of the Mackenzie River, they intend investigating the side streams, and the surveys will extend from 30 to 40 miles where necessary on either side of the trunk river. The party plans to be at Great Slave Lake in good time for the opening of navigation.

From Peace River the geologists and their force of field workers will go down stream in a scow with three gas canoes as auxiliary power. They will travel as one unit to Providence, joining the topographical survey party at Smith, but at Providence, where their own work will begin, they will separate into three sub-parties for a full season's work farther on.

The information obtained by this party will be for public use and in due course will be available in printed form.

CANADIAN BUDGET TO BRITAIN'S ADVANTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — "The new budget has made it more advantageous than ever for Canadians to buy British goods rather than those of other manufacture," said Capt. Evan J. Edwards, senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada. "It will also be a big help to agents and business houses that prefer to do business with the mother country and within the British Empire.

"Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in his speech when introducing the budget, pointed out that business with the United Kingdom continued to be satisfactory, imports from there having risen from $126,359,249 in 1919 to $213,930,946 in 1920. A section of the budget which will assist very much, indeed, is the clause requiring customs duty to be levied on the invoiced value of goods after taking the rate of exchange into account. At the desire of business interests throughout Canada, customs regulations drawn up several months ago made it compulsory for this to be done with European goods, but no similar requirements were made on imports from the United States. The result was a considerable advantage to importers of American goods, so much so that in many cases with a high rate of exchange it amounted to a quite substantial reduction of the protective customs tariff, and sometimes did away with the preferential tariff given to products of the Empire.

"Now American manufacturers will rank the same as those of any other country; and I believe the effect will be not only to encourage British trade, but to assist considerably in reestablishing the equilibrium of trade between Canada and the United States, and bring back to its fair value the Canadian dollar, which is improving so slowly that still it is worth only some 90 cents in the United States. With the new aids to Empire trade, derived from Sir Henry's latest budget, a saving of often from 30 to 40 per cent to the Canadian consumer can be shown by buying Empire products instead of American. There is ample room for the import of far larger quantities of British goods than ever before."

SALES TAX IS SAID TO BE UNADVISABLE

National Industrial Board Committee Thinks That It Would Not Only Be Socially Unjust but Economically Unsound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That a sales or turnover tax of general application does not afford an advisable or practical method of federal taxation, is the conclusion reached by the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board.

To the claim of the advocates of this tax that in nearly every instance it will be shifted, the committee replies:

"If so, the tax could not be defended upon the grounds of social justice, because it would then fall with a force unequal to their ability to pay upon those least able to bear the burden. It would, in fact, be 'a tax against the living wage' subject to no exemption such as is recognized in the income tax. It is well claimed that a tax which would have a tendency to reduce the standard of living by raising the cost of living of those who have to spend their entire income for necessary comforts, would not only be socially unjust but economically unsound."

Proponents of the tax also claim that not only will it generally be shifted, but that the exact amount of the tax will be passed on to the consumer. It is at the same time held that the amount of the excess profits tax has been, and that the sum collected from excise taxes on special commodities would be, multiplied in additional costs to the consumer.

Possibility of Loading the Tax

"It is true," says the committee, "that the uncertainty of the excess profits tax may have been responsible in some cases for adding to the amount which is passed on, but this does not apply to the consumption taxes. What ground is there for the assertion that a turnover tax imposed on each of many transactions all the way back to the raw material will not be loaded just as often as a specific tax of a fixed and well known amount levied upon a few specified commodities?

"If $1,500,000,000 or $3,000,000,000 should be collected from a sales tax levied on each turnover, would not this amount be loaded to just as great an extent as if $75,000,000 were collected from the sale of a few specified commodities at some one turnover? The mere fact that the tax would be 1 per cent on every turnover is surely not any basis sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the loading which it is asserted would occur on any other kind of business tax would in regard to this one particular tax be prevented.

Uncertainty Is Serious

"From the business point of view the uncertainty as to whether or not the tax would be shifted is most serious. In many instances industries or individual concerns would be unable to shift the entire tax or in any event will be unable to shift it until after several years of readjustment.

"The proponents of such a tax claim that its burden upon industry would be insignificant as compared with that imposed by the excess profits tax, the repeal of which is recommended. If this is so, the tax, if not shifted, must be paid by other business enterprises, because it is proposed that the tax will raise at least an equivalent of revenue. This necessarily means that it will be paid in large part by those unsuccessful business enterprises which do not now pay an excess profits tax, or by individual traders or partnerships who pay the personal surtaxes.

"The committee cannot accept as conclusive the assertion that this tax would be passed on, or that in the cases in which it was not passed on, the tax is so small that the effect would be slight. A 1 per cent tax on sales would, in many cases, be more than a tax of 30 per cent or even 50 per cent of net income, and net income is the only source from which business can pay a tax without impairing its capital."

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BETTER FARMING SITUATION FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—"During the next few years it is my judgment that the agricultural situation is bound to get better," said A. B. Genung, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently visited New Hampshire College in his tour of the eastern states in the interests of the office of farm management.

"Prices for farm products are down to a pre-war level," said Mr. Genung, "while nearly everything else is still at least 50 per cent above that level. This means that the farmer's buying power has been sapped, a factor that is already having its effect upon other business. The west has been hit harder than the east although the latter may not realize it. In fact it is possible that the eastern farmer may have to suffer still further during the next few months, before the main agricultural level begins to rise toward a more improved condition."

WOMAN LAWYER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Women's place in the professional sphere is broadening every day in Ontario, as evidenced by the fact that the ranks of lawyers in this city are soon to be augmented by a new woman member, Miss Evelyn Harrison of Port Stanley, a recent graduate of Osgoode Hall. Miss Harrison is preceding her legal career with a tour of Palestine. The National Council of Women some time ago advocated the admisison of qualified women to the bar and Miss Harrison's step shows the progress that is being made toward that end.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE TREND OF MODERN ART

III—A Healthy Undergrowth

The outlook upon art at the present time might fill the superficial observer with anything but confidence in the future growth of this rare plant. Between the deadness of the old and the crudeness of much that claims to be new, there seem few signs of promise. However, like the forest in winter, the true growth is not seen in the wreckage of autumn, but beneath the dried leaves firm, fresh buds are surely pushing aside the last year's growth.

As each renaissance in art has naturally followed a clearer revelation of truth to man, so inevitably will the art of tomorrow reflect the fuller understanding as revealed today. Strength and purity will be expressed through the various avenues of art, purging away the present sensual perversion of beauty. Only the artist's individual knowledge of truth will lift his consciousness above the prevailing atmosphere of materiality to the heights of inspiration. His great concern will be to obtain this purity of vision which alone conceives true loveliness. The future progress of art will depend more upon this than upon schools, styles, and periods, the cunning of the hand or sureness of the eye.

Both artist and public should grasp well the fact that the artist's work can never be more, nor less than the expression of his thought, debased or exalted according to his ignorance or knowledge of truth. On this basis all art should be criticized and the standard raised to conform to our most exalted ideals.

The public should also be aware of the extent to which its mind may be molded by modern art criticism through the persuasive influence of the press, an influence international in its scope and more powerful than anything dreamed of in the past. Thus a reputation can be created in a day and worthless work forced upon the public, through the sheer suggestion of clever press publicity.

In olden times such a thing was impossible; then the artist made his reputation entirely on the merits of his work, painting the local portraits in his village or the landscape of his countryside. As his services gave satisfaction, his reputation grew and in this way his fame spread beyond his village to the court or capital of his country. Compare this with conditions as we find them now. Today through the modern avenues of world-wide publicity, an obscure artist in France or Russia, may be acclaimed a colossal genius in New York and the mind of the public formed as to the merit of his work, long before any of it has been actually seen.

Also in the past, before the dealer appeared on the scene or accepted any responsibility the artist had to show sufficient promise to guarantee his risk in financing him. But today this has largely changed and the dealer has found that with clever advertising he can create a demand for almost anything. In this way it comes about that an art dealer may buy up the entire stock or output of some obscure and incompetent artist for a mere song. Rough sketches, scrawls and stuff that would be ordinarily described as rubbish.

These, after being carefully framed and catalogued, are written up and boomed as the most precious art productions of the age. The public, carefully trained beforehand to believe that they cannot trust their own judgment, are swept off their feet by this whirlwind of suggestion and landed with so-called works of art! which in their sane moments they would consider worthless.

This is not to deny the good service rendered by many art dealers to both art and artists, or to underestimate the educational value of much of our art criticism. But nevertheless it is most vital for the future health and sanity of art that the public should realize the value of their own honest and wholesome judgment and make every effort to maintain an unbiased attitude toward art matters. They should remember that the art dealer and critic are continually at the mercy of strong, political and economic forces, that severely try what moral stamina they may possess and that, in many cases, their actual knowledge of art is below that of the average art lover.

When the public are asked to choose between a Leader landscape and Frith's "Derby Day," on the one hand—typical examples of academic imitative art—and on the other, the dullness or distortion of Post Impressionism as shown in Cézanne, Matisse, Pissarro and others, they have wisely preferred Leader and Firth; who, bad as they are, still present a wholesomeness of outlook and plausible interest of subject. They have done this for the same reason that they prefer the constitutional government of England to the cruelty and chaos of Russian Bolshevism.

But just as there is wide scope for improvement between these extremes of government, so in art there is ample opportunity for new art, between the divergent schools referred to. Fortunately there is evidence today of a definite art trend in this direction, and much good and beautiful work is being produced, that wisely avoids the obvious mistakes of both. Such work is receiving continual and generous appreciation from the public and this without guidance from dealers or art critics.

In fact the public has shown that it gladly welcomes art that presents a clear and wholesome message of good cheer, but it has little time or patience for indistinct mumblings that would convey neither beauty nor health. Here, for instance, we have a critic deploring the fact that Mr. Sky Blue, a prominent Cubist, should have to spend so much of his valuable time writing explanations of art, and the critic naïvely attributes this entirely to the crass stupidity and blindness of the public. Surely the art which demands the continual services of critic and dealer to explain its virtues is obviously in a bad way, and no stronger indictment could be brought against many of the ultra-modern movements than the fact that they require much argument and the coining of new words and phrases to prove their æsthetic claims. When thus pictorial art fails to convey its message pictorially, and make itself understood, it surely ceases to be pictorial art. Also one might infer that either the artist has mistaken his medium, or else, as appears suspiciously probable—judging from results shown—he has had no intelligent message to give.

Perhaps the public, after all, have a healthier and truer idea of beauty and art than many realize. Their biggest mistakes have been due to an overconfidence in the opinion of artists, art dealers and critics, but when allowed to judge for themselves history has often proved them a generous and discriminating critic of good work. The future improvement of art will depend more upon the extent to which the influence of sound public criticism is exerted, than on the hectic efforts of new art movements. Let the public once realize that clean-mindedness and common-sense are the best qualities for art criticism, and they will make short work of much that is paraded as great art, both antique and modern; they will also dry up rivers of ink flowing out in the form of art eulogy which is either feeble or downright pernicious.

It seems, then, that the art of tomorrow will not be the decadent outgrowth of unbalanced thought, as some would have us believe, requiring intensive propaganda to explain its purpose and convince the public that its ugliness is really an æsthetic rarity too subtle for the uneducated taste. But rather will it be that which is already becoming apparent, as a sturdier growth, the natural expression of high-mindedness and honesty, simple in its beauty, bringing sweet reasonableness into all the details of life.

H. T.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

II

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The visitor to the Academy this year will notice that with the committee's thinning out of the works accepted, there is a corresponding movement on the part of artists to paint smaller pictures. In this can be seen accommodation to smaller houses and smaller incomes. The days of Mr. Sargent's six full-sized portraits are over. He merely contributes this year one indifferent military portrait. Noticeable, too, is the change of attitude of painters to subject matter. The war, still inspiring a great deal of effort, brought many artists into a practical relationship to life. Mr. Henry Lamb's picture of a "Dressing Station on the Struma" is a very good example of this influence on the painting of today. Artists nowadays know their subject. They desire to come straight to the point, and waive the unnecessary decoration on the architecture of their ideas. They are (that is, the best of them) no longer concerned with fastidious details of technique. Their main concern is the direct result of telling something in as lucid a way as possible, thus calling for a varied treatment in a variety of subjects and the throwing over of the worn-out shibboleths of the "academic." Indeed, there is through this a closer relation between the best painting of the thirteenth century and this new phase of the twentieth, and although little of it as yet has found its way into the Academy, still enough is there to show that the true life of experiment cannot be suppressed. In the sculpture, too, this germ is to be seen in the work of Mr. C. S. Jagger and if the result in this case is brutal—well, we live in brutal times and the business of these artists is to express these times.

In Mr. Clausen we always recognize the student. A student with an humble and loving attitude toward everything he has to say in paint. His studies of barns are innumerable and glancing at the "Interior of a Barn" at Burlington House, it may easily be dismissed with "Oh! we've seen that before." But looking closer this work will reveal problems of subtle light and color new to Clausen solved in a way which brings new beauty to us. Mr. Clausen is ever young. He is the one example of a painter of real force and value who never rests on laurels won, but goes right on to the paths unexplored and he does not disdain the company of the younger men. His influence should be a steadying one for them and theirs for him one of fearlessness, which is the prerogative of youth.

In "The Journey of the Spirit" Mr. Glyn Philpot strikes out in a new vein and has chosen to express in paint that which can only be adequately expressed in words. Here again experiment has led the artist to attempt a picture calling him forth to great achievement. If he has failed, it is noble failure and far more worthy than many of the cleek, easy successes which every Academy supplies us with to repletion. Again Mr. G. Kelly in "Siesta" has thrown to the winds his wonted hot, crude color and produced a picture full of the most frightening problems of the foreshortening of a figure in a setting throbbing with life and the beauty of harmonious coloring. These three painters alone, Clausen, Philpot and Kelly, supply enough evidence of real vital life in this year's Academy and their works should not be judged on their individual merits or faults but considered as sound, quickening influences in an exhibition which for far too long a time we have been forced to declaim as moribund. Perhaps this will explain the seeming contradiction in the first notice wherein was stated that this Academy was the best for years and the writer then set about dealing with defects which seem big enough to make it no better than its predecessors.

The true business of art appreciation is to watch the trend, the growth of movement. No results can be considered final, for there is no finality in this subject. The percolation of moving forces is slow when healthy. Violent eruption such as we have through the Vorticists and Cubists is unhealthy and is rejected sooner or later. It is pitiful, therefore, to read so much as we have of late, especially in the press most widely read, that revolution is abroad in the Academy. This gives the public false values and it is necessary at this time more than ever to have a tempered judgment. For if that which we now see in the oil paintings is revolution and to be abhorred, then the sculpture is all that can be desired, for with the exception of the works of Messrs. Jagger and Poole, nothing is shown but that which is quite sterile and stagnant.

Next to architecture the general public sees and has more use for sculpture than any other art, and that this public has not yet awakened to the deplorably low level of it in England is too evident from the exhibits at the Academy. The writers, therefore, who now write the gossip columns of a big press should leave this subject severely alone, for with their wolf cry of revolution in art comes the tacit acceptance of just this stagnant sculpture and the worst aspect of painting. If the level of the water colors is higher than ever before, it is only to emphasize how low the level was in previous years, for there is not a drawing which can be considered of any importance.

General disappointment is experienced in the architecture room with compensations here and there. One looks in vain for a national language in the art of building. Sir J. Burnet proposes an Egyptian building for London, Sir Edwin Lutyens a composite Greco-Roman one for India. Mr. Walcot's drawing of this latter design for an all-India war memorial is fine indeed, and almost persuades one to accept the absurdity of the idea behind it, but fortunately not quite. Mr. Ernest Newton shows us that domestic building here is becoming saner and more reasonable, it is to be presumed because of the demands from clients. This is one of the compensations, for it emphasizes what has been said in these columns, that the architect has been given a lead by the public in its acclamation of the Cenotaph, proving that it will welcome simplicity and fine proportion. When will theater managers, painters, sculptors, architects realize that the public in the long run is always right; when its opinion is expressed untampered by the pens and mouths of interested people who seek to mold it.

FEDERATION OF ARTS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Federation of Arts has held its twelfth annual convention in Washington, and the art problems of America are much where they were before. That there are art problems in America, that they are more numerous and of more serious consequence than in countries richer in art tradition and art atmosphere, nobody of intelligence can or does deny. Indeed, it is because the present conditions of art are so unsatisfactory that many artists and art-lovers are advocating a Ministry of Fine Arts in the United States. Whatever may come of the movement, the federation, in the meanwhile, could do a great deal toward helping settle and regulate matters that elsewhere are in charge of a government office or government officials. The federation, however, fights rather shy of accepting the responsibility, this year refusing to discuss the question and turning down the resolution that was brought up.

Some things it does successfully. It brings together people interested in art all over the country and gives them the chance they would not have otherwise to meet, to talk, to exchange ideas. Also, it arranges for more formal meetings in three days' sessions which should prove the far more important chance for public discussion of the pressing problems of the day, when arguments for and against could be advanced by artists qualified to speak. But this year, the more pressing the problem, the more carefully it seems to have been evaded. Something might have come out even of the subjects chosen—"Art and the People" for the first day, "The Artist's Point of View" for the second, "Professional Art Problems" for the third—had the speakers better understood what was expected of them. But the papers read and the lantern slides shown were adapted rather to the lecture hall where audiences, no doubt, would have been glad to hear details about the American Academy in Rome from one of the trustees; of the Tiffany Foundation from its director, of the Peterborough Colony from its manager, of Mr. Albert Kelsey's architecture explained and illustrated by himself. At the federation, however, all such special or individual experiments and achievements, though excellently presented by those naturally most prejudiced in their favor, could have no value unless a more general application, a wider influence, was found for them and, as a rule, the speakers appeared to be wholly unconscious that something more than a sort of self-advertisement was looked for from them. True, Mr. George Harding approached the subject of illustration from the point of view of the illustrator less concerned with his own practice of the art than with the sad state into which it has fallen and the reasons for its fall. True, Mr. Macbeth gave the practical suggestions he was asked for as to how best to promote the sale of works by American artists—how best to promote the quality of the work of American artists might have seemed more appropriate in such an assembly. But both Mr. Harding and Mr. Macbeth were exceptions.

Still, subjects might have been less promising and speakers narrower in their standpoint, and much could have been accomplished had discussion followed. Nothing clears the air better than discussion, and the most violent disagreement is healthier in the end than the harmony of listlessness or cowardice. But it happened that the second morning an invitation was received from the White House, gratifying to members of the federation as citizens, but disastrous to the remainder of their program. For after that interruption, everything had to be hurried, and in order that every paper should be read to the last word and every slide shown, discussion was cut out altogether. Every slide could have been sacrificed and the federation would have been none the worse off. But without discussion, all reason for the annual convention goes, if it is not to dwindle into a merely pleasant social gathering. And the need of art and artists grows more urgent with every day.

Discussion at the federation might have hastened the decision as to whether or no a ministry of fine arts would be the one and only solution of the artist's difficulties and drawbacks. The tariff on art once more threatened, the disgrace of the billboards, destructive of the dignity and beauty of town and country alike, the fundamental need of well-equipped art schools—these and a dozen more questions are occupying the thoughts of every American who has the welfare of America at heart. The school question alone is of overwhelming importance. Should the government found and run a great art school as it runs a great naval school, a great military school, is being asked by the thoughtful artist. The American artist must be prepared to compete with the artists, not solely of his own country but of the world. How is it to be done? But the federation's sole contribution to the subject of art education was praise for this foundation and that academy, admiration for the steps taken to smooth the path of the artist and spare him the struggle with unsympathetic surroundings. It was by his struggle that the artist in the years before uplift came into fashion achieved success.

The weak fell by the way, as the weak should if art is to be strong and vigorous, and not a plaything for the amateur. He must have good schools to get his training in and, save for a rare exception here and there, in America he has not got them. Practical art education would make the American artist laugh at the suggestion of a tariff on foreign art. A chance for the right sort of training he should and must have; after that he should be free to work out his own salvation. But this is precisely what he is not allowed to do. When the architects' convention was held in Washington two weeks ago, it was attended by architects. When the museum directors' convention was held in Washington last week, it was attended by museum directors. At the convention of the Fedcration of Arts, artists were in a small minority. The tendency now is to patronize, to take care of the artist who has shown himself through the ages fully capable of taking care of himself. Eager as the federation is to work in the cause of art, this is an essential which it seems in danger of forgetting.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Chenil Gallery, Chelsea, London

"Gypsy Life," by A. J. Munnings, A. R. A.

MR. MUNNINGS' PICTURES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—From the County of Suffolk hails the lover of horses who today is the most English of all painters, Mr. A. J. Munnings, A. R. A. The English country house is often a picture gallery where prints of outdoor scenes in aquatint and various engraving methods can be seen, but it has been left to Mr. Munnings to offer it something really worth hanging on its walls. That he owes something to these early prints is obvious, but we owe much more to his healthy, country-bred temperament which makes for us the whole countryside live in pictures of fine, firm phrasing, with a racy quality all their own. Crome is much in our minds at present and it is to be remembered that Mr. James Reeve, who did so much in making the merits of this master known, also many years ago when Mr. Munnings was a student at Norwich said that much of the future of the reputation of East Anglian art lay in his hands.

This prophecy has been fulfilled in a manner which has made Mr. Munnings more fortunate than his great predecessor in that he has found fame and fortune in his own lifetime. His skill is amazing, almost dangerous, both for him and for us. For him it is dangerous because in the slickness of his brushwork, only obtained by absolute mastery of technique, lurks the snare of too easy accomplishment. For us it is dangerous because in the enjoyment of it we are likely to miss the deep emotion and impulse which is the driving force compelling him through sympathy to lay bare for us the lives of so many dwellers in the open air, farmers, horse-dealers, gypsies, vagabonds, huntsmen.

"The Clipping House," in many ways the best picture in the show at the Alpine Club, "Young Draught Hounds Exercising in Snow," "The Master Mounted on Kiltie," "Lady Torrington's Horse, Rich Gift," "Gypsy Life," reproduced above, are all examples of painting in the artist's best methods, of seeing quick things quickly, and putting them down quickly. His knowledge of equine anatomy is enormous, enabling him to seize the movement of bone and muscle with its subtle influence on the light, shade and color of the animal's coat. All this is achieved with a sureness, which in spite of its preciseness, is curiously softened without marring the necessary accents. His horses, too, take a proper place in their setting, and in painting their riders Mr. Munnings has created a definite form of portraiture. They are integral parts of their landscape background which make these pictures far superior to anything of the same type attempted in the past or indeed the present.

There is one blemish, however, in most of the compositions. The skies are ill studied and although something is felt in them of the changeable English weather, yet they do not convince. It is here that even Mr. Munnings' technique fails him and it is just as well, perhaps, for it means there are still some problems for him to solve. Whether he will solve them, the next year or two will decide. He has zest and great gifts, but patience and intelligence are now necessary for him to arrive at his zenith.

TURNER'S WORK LOANED

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

NEWCASTLE, England—For long there has been cause to wonder why the magnificent collection of Turner's water colors at the National Gallery have not been on view since the war. The mystery is solved, for the trustees of the Gallery are wisely sending some of them to the provincial art galleries and at the present time Newcastle is fortunate in having temporarily loaned it many drawings, interesting because they show Turnerian expression in the barest and simplest form. "Heidelberg Castle in Olden Time" is the one finished work.

The other drawings are the merest sketches and impressions, valuable in that they show many of the methods Turner adopted in his work. In one drawing of a river scene with trees and water almost finished, very dark in tone, a boat with furled sails and figures is scratched out with a knife leaving the white surface to be filled in with the color and form of the object. One would have thought the boat large enough to paint the background round it leaving the paper untouched. The most momentary effects of atmosphere are held and presented in some of these drawings with amazing sureness, while in others the precise preparation for a more staple scene, by drawing everything with a fine pencil point, show Turner to be extremely interesting in every stage of his work.

PAINTER-GRAVERS OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Full presentation of our busy print-producers is a multitudinous and serial affair, distributed among the museum, library and dealers' galleries throughout the season. These are summarized, officially at least, in the annual concourse of the Painter-Gravers of America, the fifth annual recurrence of which event is now featured at the Brown-Robertson gallery. About 100 prints are shown, including etchings, drypoints, lithographs and woodcuts, representing 23 native artists. It is a small but distinguished collection, so made up as to give prominence to the best work of men and women artists not prominently identified hitherto with the graphic arts, while offering at the same time the essential and striking, if not invariably the most recent, product of taken-for-granted celebrities.

Childe Hassam gives in "Heavy Surf at High Tide, East Hampton," a splendid decorative picture-pattern of rolling surf and flat-spreading tide.

Eugene Higgins has a rich, somber, imaginative cast of thought, which develops into poetic beauty at times, and shows an unwonted romantic tinge when he escapes from the sordid and tragic to venture on more sympathetic subjects, such as the two identified in the present showing as "Solitude" and "Alone." Albert Sterner, in somewhat similar vein, brings the element of fantasy into his lithograph of "Pierrot in Tears." Jerome Myers is playfully pensive in a graceful sketch of street children at play, entitled "Rehearsal." William Auerbach Levy's "Portrait of the Artist's Mother" is a strong yet tender piece of characterization; and Leo Mielziner's subtle lithographic portrait of Prof. Felix Adler already and deservedly takes rank as a classic.

Anne Goldthwaite and Helen P. Miller are the only two women artists represented in the present exhibition. Miss Goldthwaite's versatile accomplishments stand out, particularly in her Alabama souvenirs, such as "In the Black Belt" and "Summer" on the lazy Gulf Coast, down Mobile way. Another specialist is William Simmons, whose "Puma" and "Condors" are alive with the spirit of the artist-naturalist. John Sloan, in his ironic etching of "The Bandit's Cave," pokes sly fun at Greenwich villagers and their quaint customs.

The unique woodcuts of John Held Jr., those serio-comic travesties of the clumsily engraved but moral and instructive illustrations in the schoolbooks of our grandparents, are always a tidbit of the Painter-Gravers' show.

For me, for me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.
Wilfred Whitten.

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THE HOME FORUM

Ischia

I stood on Capri's rugged mountain height
And gazed afar upon the azure sea
That charms the sky with its intensity.
The fair Sorrento shore was bathed in light,
And soft and silvery gray with tone that sight
Can scarce perceive, the coast of Napoli
Appeared, a circling arc I'd dimly see,
Then lose, then find again with wild delight.
Once, far beyond the utmost point of shade
That hinted of the headlands, leaving space
For sky and sea to mingle in what seemed
Caress, with form so beautiful it made
My soul rejoice, I saw pale Ischia's face,
Fair as the loveliest world of which I've dreamed.

—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

Dogs and a Rock in Athens

"It was my first fortune to come into Greece by night, with a splendid moon shining upon the summer sea," says J. P. Mahaffy in "Rambles and Studies in Greece." "The varied outlines of Sunium, on the one side, and Ægina on the other, were very clear, but in the deep shadows there was mystery enough to feed the burning impatience to see it all in the light of common day; and though we had passed Ægina, and had come over against the rocky Salamis, as yet there was no sign of the Peiræus. Then came the light on Psyttalea, and they told us that the harbor was right opposite. Yet we came nearer and nearer, and no harbor could be seen. The barren rocks of the coast seemed to form one unbroken line, and nowhere was there a sign of indentation or of break in the land. But, suddenly, as we turned from gazing on Psyttalea, where the flower of the Persian nobles had once stood in despair, looking upon their fate gathering about them, the vessel had turned eastward, and discovered to us the crowded lights and thronging ships of the famous harbor. Small it looked, very small, but evidently deep to the water's edge, for great ships seemed touching the shore; and so narrow is the mouth, that we almost wondered how they had made their entrance in safety. But I saw it some years later, with nine men-of-war towering above all its merchant shipping and its steamers, and among them crowds of ferryboats skimming about in the breeze with their wing-like sails. Then it came home to me that, like the rest of Greece, the Peiræus was far larger than it looked.

"It differed little, alas! from more vulgar harbors in the noise and confusion of disembarking; in the delays of its custom-house; in the extortion and insolence of its boatmen. It is still, as in Plato's day, 'the haunt of sailors, where good manners are unknown.' But when we had escaped the turmoil, and were seated silently on the way to Athens, almost along the very road of classical days, all our classical notions which had been scared away by vulgar bargaining and protesting regained their sway. We had sailed in through the narrow passage where almost every great Greek that ever lived had some time passed; now we went along the line, hardly less certain, which had seen all these great ones going to and fro between the city and the port. The present road is shaded with great silver poplars and plane-trees, and the moon had set, so that our approach to Athens was even more mysterious than our approach to the Peiræus. We were, moreover, perplexed at our carriage stopping under some large plane-trees, though we had driven but two miles, and the night was far spent. Our coachman would listen to no advice or persuasion. We learned afterwards that every carriage going to and from the Peiræus stops at this half-way house, that the horses may drink, and the coachman take 'Turkish delight' and water. There is no exception made to this custom, and the traveler is bound to submit. At last we entered the unpretending ill-built streets at the west of Athens.

"The stillness of the night is a phenomenon hardly known in that city. No sooner have men and horses gone to rest than all the dogs and cats of the town come out to bark and yell about the thoroughfares. Athens, like all parts of modern Greece, abounds in dogs. You cannot pass a sailing boat in the Levant without seeing a dog looking over the taffrail, and barking at you as you pass. Every ship in the Peiræus has at least one, often a great many, on board. I suppose every house in Athens is provided with one. These creatures seem to make it their business to prevent silence and rest all the night long. They were ably seconded by cats and crowing cocks, as well as by an occasional wakeful donkey; and both cats and donkeys seemed to have voices of almost tropical violence.

"So the night wore away under rapid-growing adverse impressions. . . .

". . . I rose at break of dawn. And there, right opposite, stood the rock which of all rocks in the world's history has done most for literature and art—the rock which poets, and orators, and architects, and historians have ever glorified, and cannot stay their praise—which is ever new and ever old, ever fresh in its decay, ever perfect in its ruin . . . the Acropolis of Athens.

"When I saw my dream and longing of many years fulfilled, the first rays of the rising sun had just touched the heights, while the town below was still hid in gloom. Rock, and rampart, and ruined fanes—all were colored in harmonious tints; the lights were of a deep rich orange, and the shadows of dark crimson, with the deeper lines of purple. There was no variety of color between what nature and what man had set there. No whiteness shone from the marble, no smoothness showed upon the hewn and polished blocks; but the whole mass of orange and crimson stood out together into the pale, pure Attic air. There it stood, surrounded by lanes and hovels, still perpetuating the great old contrast in Greek history, of magnificence and meanness—of loftiness and lowness—as well in outer life as in inward motive. And, as if in illustration of that art of which it was the most perfect bloom, and which lasted in perfection but a day of history, I saw it again and again, in sunlight and in shade, in daylight and at night, but never again in this perfect and singular beauty."

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"Amboise," from the etching by D. Y. Cameron

June

The peerless skies of June bend over me,
And, ah, what happiness the queen month brings!
The balmy air is full of whirring wings;
The clover blooms are white on hill and lea,
And to the nodding rose the bumblebee
Repeats his confidential murmurings,
While in the dusky dell the wood-thrush sings
A song so sweet 'twould gladden Ecstasy;
And, oh, the joy I feel to lie care-free,
Beneath broad maples that the robins love,
Within the sound of rhyming, silver streams,
And watch the butterfly lilt drowsily
From flower to flower, and faintly hear, above,
The lisp of leaves like echoes heard in dreams!

—Herbert Bashford.

A Dickens Autograph

I am indebted to my friend Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, of Philadelphia, for an interesting personal reminiscence of a rencontre with Mr. Dickens, which he is so obliging as to permit me to publish:

"In the year 1842, I resided in Williamsport, Lycoming county. I had been at Philadelphia, and on arriving from that city, at Buehler's Hotel, in Harrisburg, I found quite a crowd of people in the house, and surrounding it. The news was circulated that the celebrated Charles Dickens was at the hotel. Some alleged that he had gone to the Capitol to witness the proceedings of the Legislature, then in session. There was a great desire to get a sight of this distinguished man. I confess that my own desire was to get away from the crowd, and to avoid participating in the eager anxiety which our citizens generally display to pay court to distinguished strangers from abroad. Accordingly I went immediately to the packet boat, then lying at the wharf, in the canal, although its time for starting for Williamsport had not arrived by several hours. I found, in the cabin of the boat, my old friend, Samuel R. Wood, a Quaker gentleman of Philadelphia, in company with a lady and gentleman. To these latter, my friend Wood honored me by an introduction. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens, who had come on board the packet boat, with the same object which brought me there—to avoid the crowd and the intended display of attention. I need not say that I was much gratified with my new acquaintance.

"One circumstance," the Chief Justice adds, "made a deep impression upon my mind. It happened during our intercourse on board the Canal Packet Boat. I was much pleased with the social and genial disposition of Mr. Dickens, . . . In the course of conversation I told him that I had a little daughter at home who would be delighted if I could present her with his autograph, written expressly for her. He consented to give it. Our mutual friend, the good Quaker Warden Samuel R. Wood, immediately bustled about, and prepared a sheet of foolscap, with pen and ink. Mr. Dickens took up the pen, and commencing very close to the top of the sheet, wrote:

'Yours faithfully, Charles Dickens.'

Mr. Wood remarked 'Thee begins very close to the top of the sheet.' 'Yes,' said Mr. D., 'if I left a large blank over my name somebody might write a note or a bond over it.' 'Does thee suppose that a Judge of the Court would do such a thing?' said Mr. Wood. Mr. D. replied 'I did not intimate any thing of that kind. The paper might soon pass out of the Judge's possession, and be made use of by others. But I do not suppose that Judges of Courts in America are any better men than the Judges in England.' This autograph was written for my daughter Juliet, and was delivered to her. . . ."

The practice of writing the signature quite close to the top of the paper was begun, I have heard, by Talleyrand.—R. Shelton MacKenzie in "Life of Charles Dickens."

Cameron as an Etcher

Now let us turn to some of the essential etchers, that is to say, those graphic artists who, conceiving their subjects within the just limitation of the etcher's art, seek to express their pictorial visions in the true terms of their chosen medium, content with its special quality of beauty. First, then, to that fine artist, Mr. D. Y. Cameron, one of the greatest living masters of etching, whose best plates, veritable masterpieces some of them, have now become prizes most eagerly sought by the connoisseurs of two continents. Of his imaginative rendering of building or of landscape one may say, as Pater said with happy intuition of a Legros landscape etching, that it is "informed by an indwelling solemnity of expression, seen upon it or half seen, within the limits of an exceptional moment, or caught from his own mood perhaps, but which he maintains as the very essence of the thing throughout his work." Just as a Keats will call up haunting mental pictures with the natural magic of words, Mr. Cameron's unfailing eye for the pictorially harmonious contrast of mellow light and brooding shadow can imbue with romantic mystery that haunts one's imagination the old street or storied building, as well as the hills and waters of his native Scotland.—Malcolm C. Salaman.

Seamen and Duty

"It is my deep conviction, or perhaps, I ought to say my deep feeling born from personal experience, that it is not the sea but the ships of the sea that guide and command that spirit of adventure which some say is the second nature of British men. I don't want to provoke a controversy (for intellectually I am rather a Quietist) but I venture to affirm that the main characteristic of the British men spread all over the world, is not the spirit of adventure so much as the spirit of service. I think that this could be demonstrated from the history of great voyages and the general activity of the race. That the British man has always liked his service to be adventuresome rather than otherwise cannot be denied, for each British man began by being young in his time when all risk has a glamour. Afterwards, with the course of years, risk became a part of his daily work; he would have missed it from his side as one misses a loved companion." So writes Joseph Conrad in his "Notes on Life and Letters."

"The mere love of adventure is no saving grace. It is no grace at all. It lays a man under no obligation of faithfulness to an idea and even to his own self. Roughly speaking, an adventurer may be expected to have courage, or at any rate may be said to need it. But courage itself is not an ideal. A successful highwayman showed courage of a sort, and pirate crews have been known to fight with courage or perhaps only with reckless desperation in the manner of cornered rats. There is nothing in the world to prevent a mere lover or pursuer of adventure from running at any moment. There is his own self, his mere taste for excitement, the prospect of some sort of gain, but there is no sort of loyalty to bind him in honor to consistent conduct. I have noticed that the majority of mere lovers of adventure are mightily careful of their skins. . . . . There is nothing more futile under the sun than a mere adventurer. He might have loved at one time—which would have been a saving grace. I mean loved adventure for itself. But if so, he was bound to lose this grace very soon. Adventure by itself is but a phantom, a dubious shape without a heart. Yes, there is nothing more futile than an adventurer; but nobody can say that the adventurous activities of the British race are stamped with the futility of a chase after mere emotions.

"The successive generations that went out to sea from these Isles went out to toil desperately in adventurous conditions. A man is a worker. If he is not that he is nothing. Just nothing—like a mere adventurer. Those men understood the nature of their work, but more or less dimly, in various degrees of imperfection. The best and greatest of their leaders even had never seen it clearly, because of its magnitude and the remoteness of its end. This is the common fate of mankind, whose most positive achievements are born from dreams and visions followed loyally to an unknown destination. And it doesn't matter. For the great mass of mankind the only saving grace that is needed is steady fidelity to what is nearest to hand and heart in the short moment of each human effort. In other and in greater words, what is needed is a sense of immediate duty, and a feeling of impalpable constraint. Indeed seamen and duty are all the time inseparable companions."

God's Mandate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD should have the mandate over every home. His word should be law within and without every house. His mandate should govern every business, every state, nation, race, and organization of any kind. The ships that sail the seas should carry His mandate to the uttermost bounds of the earth. Every official, judge, officer, sheriff, and policeman should be conscious that he is executing God's mandate. Every enterprise in trade, construction, transportation, agriculture, and art should feel itself commissioned by the divine mandate to bless, nourish, and replenish. Every profession should seek its inspiration in the assurance that it is carrying out the divine mandate. What a world that would make! Would not heaven then have come to earth? The possibility of such a consummation is present, and Christian Science shows the way. Isaiah, foreseeing the advent of the Messiah, the Christ, or Truth, exclaimed in a transport of prophecy, "and the government shall be upon his shoulder."

When Christ reigns in our hearts, God's mandate is operative there. When the Messiah comes to us with spiritual understanding, the law of God governs us. When "the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep," and "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," God issued His mandate, "Let there be light." The record then states, "and there was light."

The word mandate is very much in evidence today in its political and national sense. There are nations at the present time which through higher civilization have proved their capacity to exercise the mandate over others which still sit in darkness. Helpless and persecuted peoples have been given into the hands of states which have demonstrated their ability, after centuries of test and trial, to take charge of others in an unselfish manner. Those nations are then said to have the mandate over the former. They are commissioned to take control, to exercise authority, to direct, prescribe, and command. Taking over a mandate is generally looked upon as a thankless task, for this service must be rendered gratuitously, without compensation, in the interest of the people over whom the mandate is exercised. The nation having the mandate acts as an agent for the other, so that there is nothing in such an act which can appeal to national selfishness, if the purpose of the mandate is correctly carried out.

Metaphysically considered, the human mind claims to have the mandate over the body and to exercise this right principally through the nerves, which it considers as its means of communication. Hence many cases of so-called nervous wrecks, generally ascribed to overwork, business pressure, and the driving nature of modern conditions. Individuals should place themselves under the absolute mandate of God, of divine Love, which guides, guards, and protects. They should receive their messages from Him, not from mortal mind. The nerves would not seem to have the power to make them unstrung, bodyweary, or hysterical. These are manifestations of the mortal concept of man. Mortal mind's mandate over man is illegitimate and false. All the trouble and disaster in the world today, both of individuals and nations, is due to not accepting God's mandate. The sooner one puts one's problems under the mandate of God, the sooner will one be relieved of worry concerning them. In a home there may seem to be harmony and compliance with order, but unless that home is placed under the mandate of God, it will be subject to the dictates of the carnal mind. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 283 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "It is the genius of Christian Science to demonstrate good, not evil,—harmony, not discord; for Science is the mandate of Truth which destroys all error." Christian Science disputes the claim of mortal mind to dominate the body, to declare when cords shall expand or contract, to direct the action of the heart, the muscles, the organs. As Mrs. Eddy puts it, on page 371 of Science and Health, "The body is the substratum of mortal mind, and this so-called mind must finally yield to the mandate of immortal Mind."

The validity of a mandate depends upon its origin. The carnal mind cannot be a true mandatory, because unselfishness is required of such a one, and the carnal mind is the very incorporation of selfishness. What legitimate force or justification has an injunction of that mind, when, as a matter of fact, its enactments, behests, requests, requirements, and promises are all false, and lead to death and destruction? The mandate from God, which is wholly good, beneficent, healing, and saving, is alone worthy of our obedience. To admit any other, is to sink under slavery to sense and forfeit heaven on earth. When Jesus said to the paralytic, "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee," he put into execution the divine mandate of the unreality of sin; and when he followed this up by saying to the sick man, "Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house," he exercised the divine mandate which destroys disease. Whenever in our own times an individual, basing himself upon spiritual understanding, enunciates the law of God, he follows legitimately in the footsteps of the Master and obeys God's commandment. It is sad to think that in spite of Jesus' constant call upon his disciples to put into operation the divine mandate, to exercise authority over sickness as well as sin, and to do this by spiritual means, so many centuries were allowed to pass without an effort being made to put his request into practice, so that until Christian Science awakened sleeping Christendom to its duty in this regard, the Christian churches considered it entirely outside of their legitimate province to heal the sick. A new era is now dawning, in which the divine mandate to heal the sick by spiritual means will seem so natural and normal, that thinkers will be surprised to recall that there ever was a time when such healing could have been considered miraculous or supernatural. As humanity listens more attentively to the call from on high, many a hope will be realized, many a spiritual desire fulfilled. Among Mrs. Eddy's poems is one entitled "Hope," one stanza of which reads:

"The harp of the minstrel, the treasure of time;
A rainbow of rapture, o'erarching, divine;
The God-given mandate that speaks from above,—
No place for earth's idols, but hope thou, and love."

("Poems," p. 45.)

Even Better Evidence

There have been warm winds out of the south for several days, soft rains have teased the daffodils into blossom along the fences, and this morning I heard the first clicking of a lawn-mower. It seems but yesterday that winter was tugging at the chimneys, that March freshets were brawling in the gutters; but, with the shifting of the cock upon the steeple, the spring comes from its hiding in the hills. At this moment, to prove the changing of the season, a street organ plays beneath my window. It is a rather miserable box and is stocked with sentimental tunes for coaxing nickels out of pity. Its inlaid mahogany is soiled with travel. And yet on this warm morning in the sunlight there is almost a touch of frolic in the box. A syncopation attempts a happier temper. It has sniffed the fragrant air, and desires to put a better face upon its troubles. . . .

But there is even better evidence at hand. This morning I noticed that a circus poster had been pasted on the billboard near the school-house. Several children and I stopped to see the wonders that were promised. Then the schoolbell rang and they dawdled off. At Stratford, also, once upon a time, boys with shining faces crept like snails to school. Were there circus billboards in so remote a day? The pundits, bleared with search, are strangely silent. This morning it will be a shrewd lesson that keeps the children's thoughts from leaping out of the window. Two times two will hardly hold their noses on the desk.—Charles S. Brooks, "Circus Days."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Carlisle Plan

SOMETHING over a year ago, a great temperance meeting was held in London, under the auspices of the Women's National Committee. It was called for the purpose of furthering the policy of state purchase and control of the liquor traffic. As might be expected, it was an earnest gathering, yet when the resolution affirming that, in the opinion of the meeting, no substantial temperance reform could be accomplished until the control of the liquor traffic had been taken out of private hands and put into the hands of the State, only a very small proportion of those present were found to vote in its favor. Indeed, from the very first, the most notable feature about the meeting was its lack of enthusiasm.

Now, the great object lesson placed before this meeting was what is known as the Carlisle plan. In the early days of the war, a large munition factory was opened at Gretna, on the Scots border, about eight miles north of Carlisle. By the middle of 1916, this factory was employing 16,000 men, most of whom were housed in Carlisle, and, owing to a serious outbreak of intemperance, the government decided to take over the whole of the liquor trade in Carlisle and the surrounding district. All personal interest, it was announced, in the sale of liquor was to be eliminated, and the drastic restrictions imposed by the Liquor Control Board were to be enforced. It was an experiment which was watched with the interest it undoubtedly deserved. All the breweries and practically all the licensed houses within an area of 320 square miles were taken over by the government, and, gradually, there was evolved the scheme of administration which has come to be known as the Carlisle plan. The whole of the business was managed from a central office in Carlisle under the control of a general manager, assisted by a local advisory committee, on which were represented "the municipal and county authorities, the justices, the trades council, and other bodies." A practical demonstration was thus afforded, so it was claimed, of what state ownership and control would mean and what it could effect.

At the meeting in London, already referred to, several of the speakers, notably Lady Henry Somerset, a former president of the British Women's Temperance Association, spoke enthusiastically of conditions in Carlisle. She even declared that Carlisle was the beacon light which showed that reform along these lines was possible. Another speaker in favor of the "Carlisle experiment" was Mrs. Oliver Stachey, president of the London Society for Women's Service. Yet there can be little question that Mrs. Stachey expressed her own feelings and those of her audience most accurately when she declared that the idea of "the drink trade being run by a government department" was her one great objection to state purchase and control. At any rate, as already stated, the resolution in favor of state purchase and control was rejected by a decisive majority.

Such a result was inevitable. No one who understands what the drink traffic really means, who appreciates the simple fact that drink is an evil, and that there is no such thing as a moderate indulgence in evil, or any such thing as a control of evil, short of its complete abolition, could contemplate the possibility of the State becoming the official dispenser of liquor for a whole people.

Putting aside, for a moment, however, this fundamental objection, which must rule out the Carlisle plan or any other similar plan as a solution of the drink problem, the question may be asked, What has the Carlisle plan effected? Sir Edgar Sanders, the general manager of the Carlisle area, in his recently issued report enumerates amongst the reforms brought about under the scheme the following: the reduction of the number of licenses in the city from 119 to 69; the suppression of all grocers' licenses; the limitation to a reasonable number of the places where "off" sales of spirits are conducted; the abolition of the advertisements of intoxicants; the limitation of the sale of intoxicants to young persons; the appointment in all the board's houses of salaried managers who have no pecuniary interest in the sale of intoxicants; the provision of food taverns; the improvement of the structure and arrangements of many public houses; the provision of refreshment rooms in country inns; the permanent closing of two out of four breweries in Carlisle; "the organization of the whole trade on an economical and coordinated business footing."

There is something peculiarly specious about such a statement. No one who understands the honest, well-intentioned work that is sometimes done by those who favor this kind of "solution" of the liquor problem would be inclined to condemn their efforts harshly or hastily. Yet, the fact remains that such a statement as that just given is, from the standpoint of Principle, simply immoral. This is seen at once when opium is substituted for alcoholic liquors. What would be thought of the morality of a state that organized "its whole (opium) trade on an economical and coordinated business footing"? The indulgence in alcoholic liquor is no different in quality from the indulgence in opium, and the world is quite emphatic in its agreement that there is no such thing as a moderate indulgence in opium. As to the state sale of opium "on an economical and coordinated business footing," it would be regarded as a condition so immoral as to be utterly unthinkable.

But putting even this aside, what has the Carlisle plan effected? Sir Edgar Sanders, in his report, says, with evident and quite sincere satisfaction, that while there has been an increase of 100 per cent in the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout England and Wales, during the last year or two, the increase in Carlisle has only been 70 per cent. The chief constable of Carlisle adds that "on leaving public houses customers are more orderly and restrained than in pre-war days." Such "achievements" speak for themselves.

Race Riots and Individual Merit

PUBLIC sentiment of Georgia eventually rallied to attempt some correction of the peonage evils that were disclosed by murders in that State a few weeks ago. Public sentiment in Oklahoma is already rallying to undertake the making of amends for the terrible injustice that came to a head in the battle of whites and Negroes in the outskirts of Tulsa. But when will public sentiment be aroused to the need of preventing these racial outbreaks, instead of merely trying to atone for them? Race riots have about the same value, in the direction of bettering the condition of either of the participating races, as a fit of anger has for improving the status of an individual. Riots always disclose the weaknesses of those who engage in them. Never, of themselves, do riots have any constructive effect. The best that can ever be said of them is that only as they become horrible examples of what ought not to be do they bring about better conditions and improved relations. But there have been enough, already, of such frenzied conflicts as this at Tulsa, between whites and Negroes, to teach the lesson. It is time for the emergence of some policy or understanding, on the part of the majority portion of both races, that shall make such frenzies impossible. The better conditions and relations should be developed as a matter of nation-wide policy and practice, before lurking injustice or rancor could produce such outbursts.

One source of difficulty in reaching the heart of the matter is discernible in the very term that describes the culmination of the trouble. The term "race riot" deals too much at wholesale to be a fair description of what usually takes place. However truly it may apply to the final aspects of a conflict, it usually is a mere cover and false color for the activities which initiate hostilities. Probably no progress can be made toward obviating such terrible disorders until there comes a general appreciation of the fact that the acts of individuals are at the root of the trouble. Mobs grow out of the play of emotions following individual acts. The reported insulting of some white woman by some Negro is widely advertised as the reason why hundreds of white and Negro residents of Tulsa found themselves pitted against one another in mortal combat that died down only after many on both sides had been killed or wounded and something like a square mile of stores and dwellings in the Negro quarter had been laid low by fire. Yet the insult, if ever it was offered, was the act of an individual. It should have been dealt with as such. Merely because the charge was against a Negro is no excuse for the rising of mobs, and the temporary overthrow of all law. The law is the same for whites and Negroes alike. Public sentiment will have to become appreciative of that fact if the community method of life, idealized in the United States, is not to be allowed to break down.

Take the Negro question all through, one finds its solution hampered by the tendency of all thinking in relation to it to be of the wholesale kind. The merits or defects of either race are weighed, within that race, in terms of their expression in individuals. It is the individual who is put on trial, not the race. Hundreds of white men insult white women and no mobs form. But let a Negro be merely charged with such an insult, and the Negroes of his entire community are accused, whilst a mob of whites straightway brushes aside its own laws and the officers of enforcement, obsessed with the notion of a duty to reach and punish the offender by sheer force. There is no willingness to judge the case on its merits. Yet how else can any case, or any individual, be fairly judged? Or by what other form of procedure can men and women of diverse races ever hope to live together in communities? Every white man or woman, every Negro man or woman, is good or bad, decent or indecent, law-abiding or lawless, as an individual. A whole race cannot forever be judged and condemned for the wrong done by a single member of it. Each individual must be dealt with on his merits. If he does well, he must be credited by the whole community and by all races with his well-doing. If he does ill, his wrong must be recognized and abjured by all. His own race may not shield him in his wrongdoing any more than another race may refuse to recognize his expression of good. It is the quality and not the person that counts. Only when the good that is expressed by an individual takes precedence over the facts of his person in the common thought, will race questions begin to disappear.

Even before that time, however, the decent citizenship of the United States should be able to prevent outbursts like this one at Tulsa from masking any effort by men of one race to take forcible possession of the labor or property of men of another race. The case is bad enough when the races are set against one another by their own uncontrolled emotions. It is far worse when those emotions are played upon, and deliberately excited, by crafty groups waiting to seize a private profit from the public disorder.

The French Railway Men's Vote

THE vote which has just been taken by the French railway men, at their congress, in favor of a junction with the Trade Union International of Moscow rather than with that of Amsterdam, is probably one of the most momentous incidents in the history of French trade unionism. Whether or not it is too much to say that this action of the extremists, if followed by other unions, must mean the end of effective trade unionism in France, time alone will show, but that it will render trade unionism practically impotent for the time being cannot be questioned. There is not any likelihood of the minority in this case accepting the decisions of the majority, and a split in the ranks of the railway men is now practically certain.

The decision is simply a repetition of what happened at the Socialist Congress at Tours, last December. On that occasion, the majority in favor of joining the Third International was overwhelming. Tours "went red" by a vote of more than three to one. Yet the result was an immediate split in the ranks of French Socialism, and the extremist majority, although a large one, was deprived of some of its wisest and most experienced leaders. Those who made any study of the matter recognized, therefore, that it had reached and passed the zenith of its strength. Subsequent events have clearly proved the truth of this conclusion. The fact is that France is probably less inclined to extremism today than at any other period since the armistice. Faced with a demand to submit to Moscow, and to expel from the party all who refused submission, after branding them as "determined agents of bourgeois influence and elements with which the Third International can have nothing in common," one-fourth of the Socialist Party, under the leadership of such able men as John Longuet and Leon Blum, refused assent, and "came out." So at the railway men's congress when Mr. B. I. de Garray, rather than subscribe to the demands of the extremists, walked out of the meeting, calling upon those who shared his views to follow him, a very considerable part of the congress did follow him. Such victories are Pyrrhic victories indeed.

Discussing the situation, immediately after the decision at Tours, last December, the "Populaire" of Paris, the organ of Mr. Longuet, insisted upon the dangerous nature of the extremists' success from their own point of view. "The break in the Socialist forces," the "Populaire" declared, "a disaster which we did our best to avoid, is accomplished. We pleaded for moderation in vain. Till the last moment, we worked to maintain unity which had been so painfully acquired, and, amid a tumult of unchained passion, we made the maximum effort. The majority is already afraid of its success." How far this last sentence represented a true statement of the position then, or represents a true statement of the position now, as far as the railway men are concerned, it is difficult to say. The fact remains that the railway men, like the Socialists, are running directly counter to the whole drift of public opinion in France. Already the Confédération Générale du Travail, as the result of the revolutionary strike it promoted in the May of last year, has lost nearly two-thirds of its adherents. In a similar way, the railway men's union suffered a reduction in membership from 350,000 to about 57,000. Since then, the membership has risen again to about 100,000. The recent decision will reduce it, once more, to two opposing factions of about 50,000 each. Extremism can hardly congratulate itself upon such a victory.

The Trepidacious Critic

CRITICISM is, perhaps, the most difficult of all the arts. Unfortunately, to his undoing, no one is better aware of this than the critic. He may possibly deceive his readers, but he finds it much more difficult to deceive himself. Consequently, when a new star appears in the heavens he asks himself tremblingly whether he be a Keats or a Pye, a Whistler or a Leighton. The fact is that these trepidacious critics have always before their eyes the sad case of Mr. Ruskin. But the case of Mr. Ruskin may be illustrated by a story from Lord Macaulay. A certain itinerant preacher, the oracle of a barn, determined to add the robbing of chicken roosts to the expounding of the Word. Caught red-handed, he was sent to prison, and ordered to be flogged. On regaining his liberty he appealed to the barn with a leaflet headed "Thrice was I beaten with rods." What, Lord Macaulay grimly adds, he failed to perceive was that though Paul may have been beaten with rods, no number of beatings, however severe, were in themselves sufficient to make a St. Paul.

Now it is just like that with the critics. They fail to observe that though Whistler may have been libeled by Ruskin, no number of pictures, however bad, are sufficient to create a Whistler. There is no such thing as a canon of great painters. Anyone foolish enough to attempt one, would be answered with a library of apocryphas. Therefore let the critics take heart. Let them rely on their own judgment, and not on the whims of the moment, and they will find that the condottiere of the studios of the baser sort will flee from them. They will explain as they run that they are the chosen of the art world, that the old masters are their washpot, and that over impressionism they have cast their shoe, but they have been proclaiming their own merits, in their respective barns, for years past, until the puzzled public is almost persuaded to accept them at their own valuation. "There is no art but our art!" they have cried. "And we are the prophets of that art!" the trepidacious critics have responded.

The post-impressionists, Gauguin, Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso, and their contemporaries, became, as it were, the primitives of the new art, and on them was piled the unrestrained intrepidity of futurism, cubism, and vorticism. The nursery had come by its own. And yet it was not the nursery, for the characteristic of the nursery is innocence, and nobody could accuse the new art of innocence, unless it be the innocence of the dog which, in the manner of the tyro, brandishes its appetites in your face. The trepidacious critics, like Gallio, cared for none of these things. They took their cue from the Quartier Latin and from the cafés of Soho, and every day they discovered some new beauty in scarlet grass and in human forms amidst which Madame Tussaud's waxworks would have stood out as Apollos of Belvedere or Venuses of Milo. This, however, was only a beginning. Before long it was discovered that Praxiteles and Scopas knew nothing about modeling, and that Leonardo and Titian could not draw, that the human figure was really shaped like a cannon or a boiler, that houses were generally magenta in color, and the face of man green. Prodi-gi-on! gasped the trepidacious critics, we had never observed it before. And the good men spoke the truth.

Now all this only proves what an extraordinary form of suggestion is dormant in art, and how exactly right the real critics, from Aristotle to Ruskin, have been in insisting that art divorced from truth and beauty becomes an offense. Speaking in terms of metaphysics, truth is beautiful, and the beautiful is true. This, of course, is contrary to the observation of the material senses, but the material senses are incapable of comprehending Principle, which is necessarily true and beautiful. That sounds very old-fashioned, say the trepidacious ones whenever it is as much as hinted at; we know now that Ruskin knew nothing about art, only about political economy, and we never forget to say it in our articles. As for Aristotle, he lived a very long time ago, and could not, of course, be up-to-date. Besides, whatever reputation he may have is due to Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Shaw always calls him "the Stagirite." This is the day of new things, and the new masters see red grass and green faces, and men and women shaped like beer jugs or parallelepipedons. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that Rubens was color blind, and that the real master of form in Greece was not Praxiteles but Euclid.

Thus argues the trepidacious critic, almost apologetically, and then finding the public somewhat staggered by the immensity of the blague, is almost persuaded malgré soi. Whereupon he begins to defend his position by the method known as abusing the plaintiff's attorney. Read his diatribes, wherever you may find them, and you will discover that he finds it always easier to depreciate green grass than to appreciate red. Naturally you sympathize with him, but it is only to be told that to like green grass is to class yourself with the painters of Christmas cards who imagine, in their ignorance and folly, that snow is white and that horses have four legs. Therefore, should the critic take the advice of David, and comfort himself with apples, which he may find green or mottled, brown or red. For the great public will assuredly forget him, and return to contemplate the Christmas card, with much contentment.

Editorial Notes

IN THESE days of more than ordinary questioning as to whether the people of the United States really have ideals, or are, after all, animated only by a thirst for trade and ever more gold, some Americans, at any rate, note closely the character of President Harding's speeches. To imagine that the President is unaware of this scrutiny would be absurd, and, judging from his latest public utterances, he is taking care to let the world know that he regards other considerations as well as those of national self-interest. Certainly this view gains support from Mr. Harding's words to the graduating class of the national naval academy: "I want you to help make a republic of conscience, a republic of sympathy, and a republic of high ideals."

IT SEEMS odd enough that many people exalt the teaching of facts as of first importance, as against the teaching of ideas, but the reason for this course is even more difficult to comprehend when the nature of some of those facts is disclosed. It should be stated that teachers in American schools and colleges are more and more asking questions which require the constructive thinking out of ideas, projects, and problems, and are steering clear of what are termed mere fact questions. Some of the "fact questions" of but a few years back are now repeated simply to give sparkle to an address at a gathering of educators. The other day, during a meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association, one speaker told of a high school teacher in English who gave a pupil a low mark because he could not tell what was the first word Robinson Crusoe heard after landing on the lonely island. The word came from Crusoe's parrot. The speaker said further that he knew of some such question as the following being asked in an examination: "Who chased whom and why, how many times across what river?" And ten years hence many "fact questions" of today will perhaps appear in the category of these two.

SOME people who have craned their necks to watch the streamers of the northern lights flaunted across the heavens, will be interested to know what the aurora borealis is declared to portend. Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted physical scientist, has explained that the recent solar eruptions which caused brilliant auroras may result in the earth receiving an increased quota of sunshine during the remainder of the year. Sir Oliver says it is probable that the monsoon will be strengthened, and that, in consequence, the Indian harvest will be improved. He even ventures the opinion that the electrified particles thrown off by the sun during the disturbances may assist in the development of vegetation and reduce the amount of dust suspended in the atmosphere. Holiday makers who watched the northern lights, the other night, may be able to judge whether Sir Oliver's predictions are correct by the amount of sunshine they have during their vacations.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HAYS wants to have the boys and girls in the United States taught the right way to use the mails, hoping that when they are grown up they will be expert in the matter. The Postmaster-General's effort to enlist the school-teachers in this campaign would seem to indicate that public schools no longer give even casual instruction in the art of placing the postage stamp in the "upper right-hand corner" of the envelope. They used to do this—at least, those in New England did. But that was a number of years ago, and there has been a great war meanwhile. The request for a resumption of the custom will not impose much of a burden on the schools. Still, a simple poster in the post offices of the country might help the Postmaster-General in arriving at the desired result.

THE appeal which was made by Sir Auckland Geddes at the centennial exercises of the University of Virginia, the other day, for a still closer union of the English-speaking peoples was specially welcome, if only for its frank recognition of the fact that in such a closer union lay the great hope for the world's peace in the future. Sir Auckland, who was in the forefront of the struggle, during the greater part of the war, knows all about war, and all about its futility. The resolve he pleaded for, namely, that it should never happen again, if, by the United States and the British Commonwealth standing together, it could be avoided, will find many to indorse it.

THE UNITED STATES seems to be emerging gradually from the war-time repression of free speech. The latest indication of a trend in this direction is the decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey that the section of the "sedition law," which applies to anybody who is hostile to the existing form of government, is unconstitutional. With a few more judicial utterances of this sort, America will be well on her way back to the stage of liberty she enjoyed before she entered the struggle to free other nations.